

THE FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1/6

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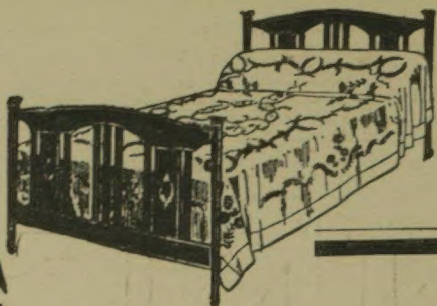
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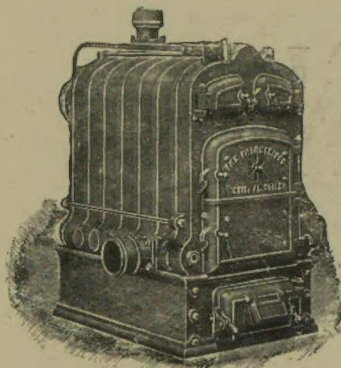
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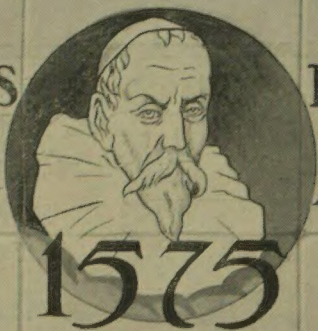
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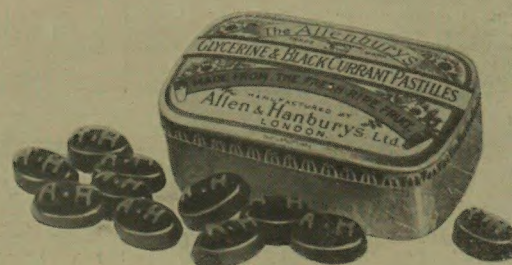
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1922.

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THE DUBLIN "FRONT," TO WHICH FREE STATE AEROPLANES WERE REPORTED TO BE GOING: THE SCENE OF THE REPUBLICANS' LAST STAND—SACKVILLE STREET (O'CONNELL STREET) FROM O'CONNELL BRIDGE.

After the surrender of the Four Courts the Republicans occupied several hotels in Sackville Street (generally called O'Connell Street by the Irish) to make a stand against the Free State. Our photograph shows the street from the other side of O'Connell Bridge, with the monument of O'Connell, the Irish patriot, and the tall column surmounted by a figure of Nelson, besides other statues. During

the fighting, ambulance parties took cover behind the bases of these monuments, ready to dash out whenever their services were required. At either end of the bridge a crowd of spectators gathered to watch the operations. It was reported on July 4 that several fighting aeroplanes, with Irish Free State markings and piloted by members of the Free State forces, had left Croydon for Dublin.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I AM more and more convinced that what is wanted nowadays is not optimism or pessimism, but a sort of reform that might more truly be called repentance. The reform of a State ought to be a thing more like the reform of a thief, which involves the admission that he has been a thief. We ought not to be merely inventing consolations, or even merely prophesying disasters; we ought, first and foremost, to be confessing our own very bad mistakes. It is easy enough to say that the world is getting better, by some mysterious thing called progress—which seems to mean providence without purpose. But it is almost as easy to say the world is getting worse, if we assume that it is only the younger generation that has just begun to make it worse. It is easy enough to say that the country is going to the dogs, if we are careful to identify the dogs with the puppies. What we need is not the assertion that other people are going to the dogs, but the confession that we ourselves have only just come back from the swine. We also are the younger generation, in the sense of being the Prodigal Son. As somebody said, there is such a thing as the Prodigal Father.

It is amazing how hard it is to get people to begin the story at this end, which is really the right end. There would be comparatively little harm in their anticipating progress in the future, if they were not so obstinate in insisting that there has always been progress in the past. We might almost believe that they were right in their prophecy if they would only admit that they had been wrong in their practice. As a fact, they have been very wrong indeed. Man in modern times has made some very big and very bad mistakes; and, if he would only say so, they might really be set reasonably right. Such a confession would be far more practical than the cosmic generalisations that are really no more than moods. It would not be optimism, because it would begin with the admission of evil. But neither would it be pessimism, for it would go on confidently to the achievement of good. We should purchase hope at the dreadful price of humility. But all thinkers and writers, of all political parties and philosophical sects, seem to shrink from this notion of admitting they are on the wrong road and getting back on to the right one. They are always trying to pretend, by hook or crook, that they are all on the same somewhat meandering road, and that they were right in going east yesterday, though they are right in going west to-day. They will try to make out that every school of thought was an advance on the last school of thought, and that no apology is due to anybody. For instance, we might really have a moderate, cautious, and even conservative reform of the evils affecting Labour, if we would only confess that Capitalism itself was a blunder which it is very difficult to undo. As it is, men seem to be divided into those that think it an achievement so admirable that it cannot be improved upon, and those who think it an achievement so encouraging that it can be improved upon. The former will leave it in chaos, and the latter will probably improve it into slavery. Neither will admit what is the truth—that we have got to get back to a better distribution of property, as it was before we fell into the blunder of allowing property to be clotted into monstrous monopolies. For that involves admitting that we have

done something that needs to be undone—and that is what we never have the moral courage to do.

But the same false continuity can be seen in other questions. I read the following sentence recently in a magazine devoted to Modernism, and concerned to disprove certain miracles in the Bible. "In those days science was in its infancy, as psychic knowledge still is to-day." It would take pages to unpick the tangle in that short sentence. It really amounts to saying: "Those idiots had only begun to understand that miracles do not happen, just as we have only begun to understand that they do happen." For the things which psychic knowledge is said to reveal are exactly the same sort of things as those that materialistic science was said to disprove—super-normal powers, "perceiving men's thoughts," apparent materialisations without material aid, levitation, strange lights, the suggestions of spirits, and all the rest of it. If this psychic knowledge exists at all, it is alone sufficient evidence that the denials attributed

development of No. He calls it a step forward to deny that some ancient prophet could read men's thoughts, and a step further to admit the existence of thought-reading. And, if thought-reading seems to have been done thousands of years ago, that will help to remind us that thought-reading is in its infancy.

These are two random instances from provinces remote from each other. The same unfortunate trick and fallacy runs through a thousand modern things. Many failed to realise our national sincerity during the Great War, because our just denunciation of Prussia was not accompanied by any apology for our previous encouragement of Prussia. And the reason was of the same kind. It was that we had erected in the nineteenth century a huge historical theory about the Teutonic race, which we did want to ignore, but did not want to abandon. Even when we were smiting the face of the Prussian, we wanted to save the face of the Professor.

By all sorts of absurd parallels between the great Napoleon and the poor little Kaiser, we tried to prove that our attack on the Prussians was only the continuation of our alliance with the Prussians. There has been the same trouble with Ireland, where we tried to get on to the right lines without admitting that we had ever been on the wrong lines. In the utterly different department of sciences like biology the same thing has happened. The effort of nearly every evolutionist is to prove that the view that Darwin was right has evolved into the view that Darwin was wrong. It is to turn the whole difference into a curve, instead of two straight lines that cut into each other. Natural Selection began as something that explained everything; it went on as something that had to be explained; it has ended as something that has to be explained away.



THE ETON v. WINCHESTER CRICKET MATCH: A COMBINED GROUP OF THE TEAMS, AT WINCHESTER.

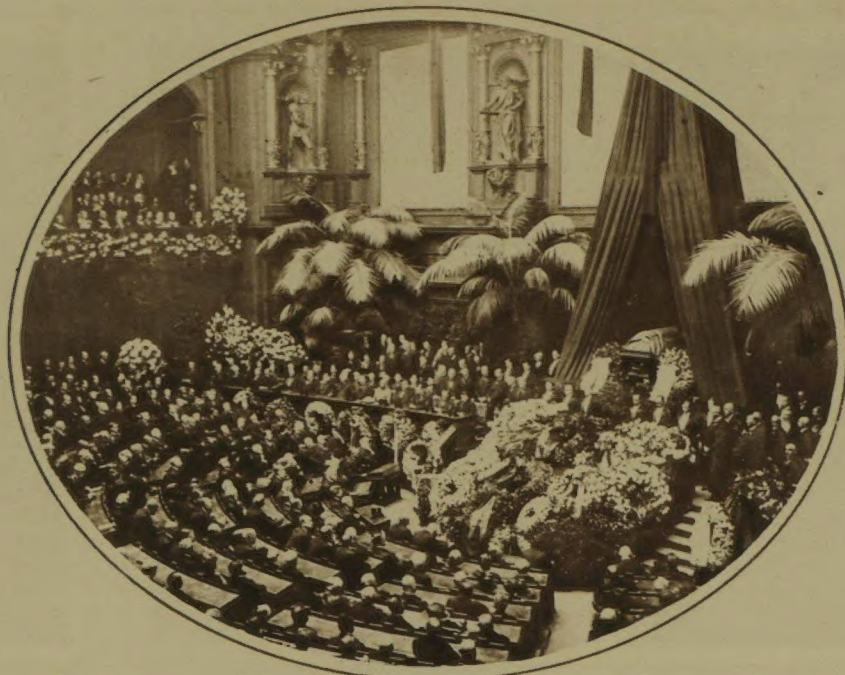
The Eton and Winchester match this year was played on New Field at Winchester, and ended in a draw. In our photograph the two captains—J. L. Guise (Winchester) and G. K. Cox (Eton)—are sitting together in the centre (sixth and seventh from left respectively). The Winchester men may be distinguished by the narrow border round their coats. We may recall here that drawings of Winchester College appeared in our issues of March 25 and April 8; and of Eton College in that of June 10, to be followed later by others.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

to "science" are now themselves denied. And if this psychic knowledge is only in its infancy, it seems all the more extraordinary to dogmatise about what it will in the future declare to have been possible in the past. The writer is, in the first half of the sentence, boasting of being superior to the old wonder-workers because he knows a lot about science; and in the second half he is admitting that he knows precious little about the particular sort of science that is concerned with that particular sort of wonders. The clue to all this tangle is that he is resolved to maintain that every fashion is right in turn—that the march of scientific materialism was a progress, and that the march of modern mysticism is also a progress. And he would be free from the tangle in a moment if he would only admit one exceedingly simple thing. It is that materialism made a very bad mistake when it made out its list of the powers and potential experiences of man. When the "experience philosophy," for instance, said that we receive impressions through our senses, it certainly meant through the five senses, popularly called the five wits. It would puzzle the philosopher, I fancy, to say through which of our five senses a message of telepathy is received. And telepathy is now as much admitted by science as telephoning. The partisan of a progressive continuity is resolved to believe that Yes was only the

I suggest very seriously that it will do good to our credit for courage and right reason if we drop this way of doing things. The conversions that have converted the world were not effected by this sort of evolutionary curve. St. Paul did not pretend that he had changed slowly and imperceptibly from a Pharisee to a Christian. Victor Hugo did not maintain that he had been very right to be a Royalist, and only a little more right to be a Republican. If we have come to the conclusion that we have been wrong, let us say so, and congratulate ourselves on being now right; not insinuate that in some relative fashion we were just as right when we were wrong. For in this respect the progressive is the worst sort of conservative. He insists on conserving, in the most obstinate and obscurantist fashion, all the courses that have been marked out for progress in the past. He does literally, in the rather unlucky metaphor of Tennyson, "let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change." For anyone who changes in that fashion has only got into a groove. There is no obligation on anybody to invent evolutionary excuses for all these experiments. There is no need to be so much ashamed of our blunders as all that. It is human to err; and the only final and deadly error, among all our errors, is denying that we have ever erred.

THE RATHENAU FUNERAL; WIMBLEDON SPECTATORS; VERDUN SUNDAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALEXANDER STÜCKER AND CARL FERNSTÄDT (BERLIN), L.N.A., FARRINGTON PHOTO CO., G.P.U., AND C.N.



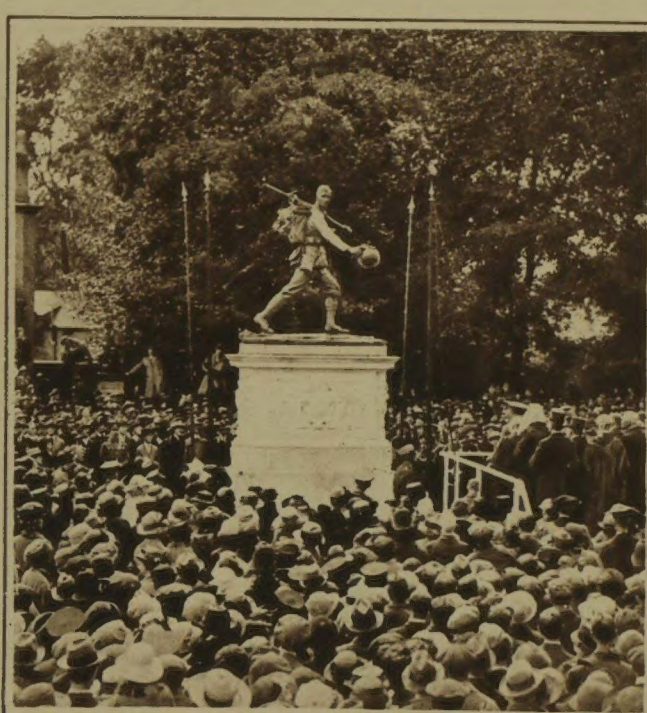
WITH DR. RATHENAU'S COFFIN IN A CATAFALQUE ON THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUNE: THE IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL CEREMONY IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.



THE DEMONSTRATION OF MOURNING FOR DR. RATHENAU IN BERLIN: AN ENORMOUS CROWD ASSEMBLED IN OPPOSITION TO MONARCHICAL REACTION.



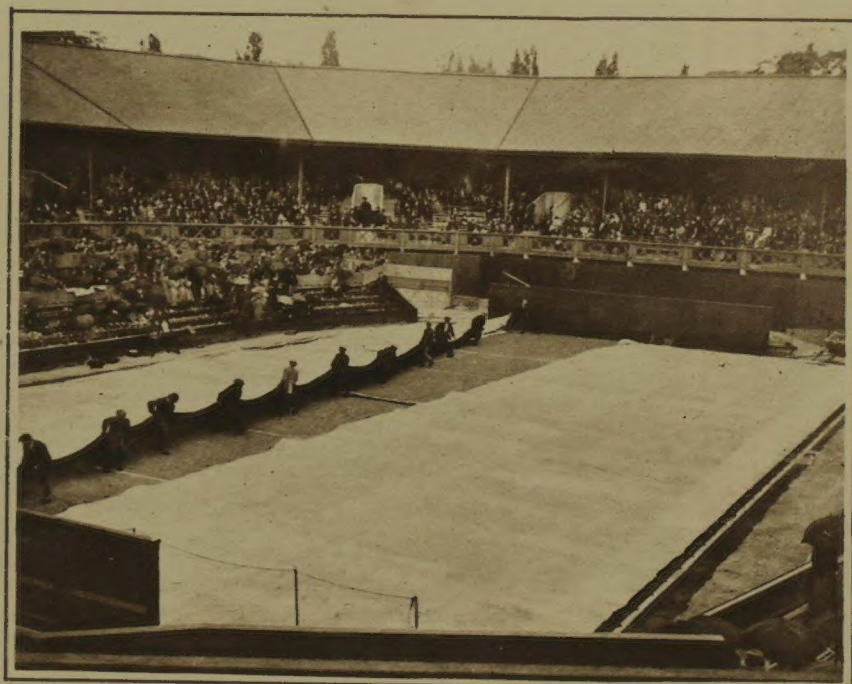
THE ENORMOUS ATTRACTION OF THE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT: A LONG QUEUE AT WIMBLEDON.



THE CAMBRIDGE AND ELY WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED BY THE DUKE OF YORK: A SOLDIER IN WAR-KIT RETURNING VICTORIOUS.



THE LARGEST REWARD EVER OFFERED IN GERMANY FOR FINDING A MURDERER: A RATHENAU PLACARD.



HOW THE CENTRE COURT AT WIMBLEDON IS KEPT DRY: REEFERS DRAWING TARPULINS ACROSS IT IN A THUNDERSTORM DURING A MATCH.

The funeral of Dr. Rathenau, the German Foreign Minister, who was recently murdered in Berlin, took place on June 27, preceded by an impressive ceremony in the Reichstag. The coffin was placed on the President's tribune beneath a great catafalque of crape, and below was a huge pile of wreaths. President Ebert (who delivered a funeral oration), Herr Löbe, President of the Reichstag, and Dr. Wirth, the Chancellor, occupied the three right-hand seats of the Ministers' bench. The coffin was afterwards taken in a motor-hearse to Oberschönweide. In the afternoon an enormous crowd assembled in the Lustgarten for an anti-monarchical demonstration of mourning, organised by all the parties of the Centre

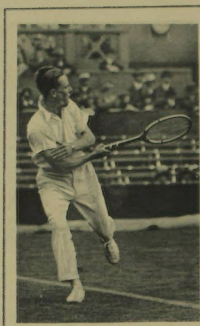


THE BISHOP OF VERDUN IN LONDON: MONSIGNOR GINISTY WITH CARDINAL BOURNE (IN FRONT) IN A PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

and Left, which the murder has brought together. Placards offering a huge reward for the discovery of the murderers were posted in Berlin, as shown in one of our photographs. At present, it may be noted, eight marks go to a penny.—At Cambridge on July 3 the Duke of York unveiled a war memorial to the men of Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, and the town and University of Cambridge. Dr. Tait McKenzie was the sculptor.—On July 2 ("Verdun Sunday"), the Bishop of Verdun, Mgr. Ginisty, preached in Westminster Cathedral. He thanked London for "adopting" the martyred city, and recalled that 2,500,000 men fought there in turn, of whom 400,000 fell, and twice as many were wounded.

"IN THE LISTS" AT WIMBLEDON: PLAYERS IN SENSATIONAL MATCHES AT THE GREAT LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, C.N., AND TOPICAL.



BEATEN BY MR. J. O. ANDERSON:
MR. B. I. C. NORTON.



THE GREAT SINGLES MATCH OF THE YEAR:
MR. G. L. PATTERSON BEATING MAJOR KINGSCOTE.



THE FRENCH CHAMPION, BEATEN BY
MR. J. O. ANDERSON: M. H. COCHET.



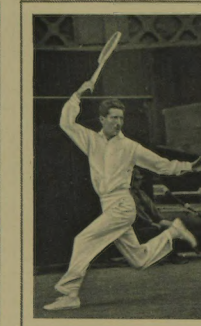
THE LADY CHAMPION
(L.) SHAKING HANDS
WITH MISS K. MCKANE.



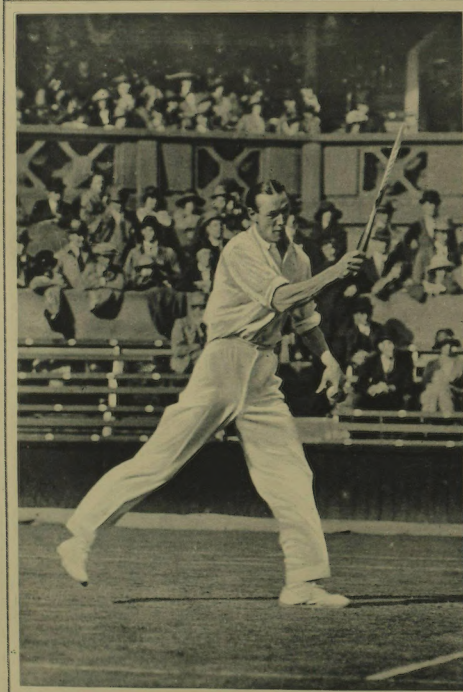
SUCCESSFUL AGAINST MISS E. H.
HARVEY: MISS RYAN IN PLAY.



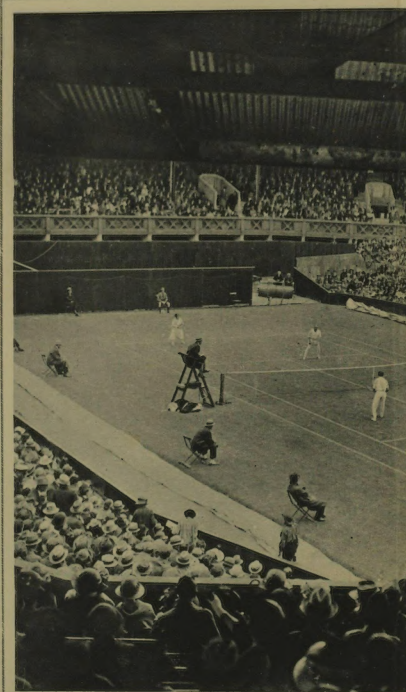
THE U.S. LADY CHAMPION'S FIRST MATCH ON THE
CENTRE COURT: MRS. MALLORY.



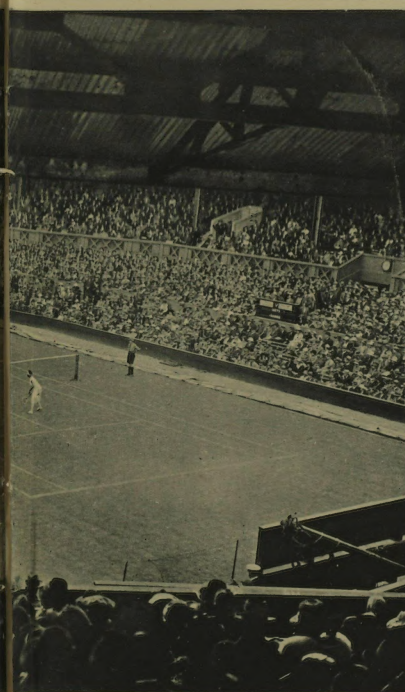
A NOTED FRENCH PLAYER BEATEN
BY MR. R. LYCETT: M. BRUGNON.



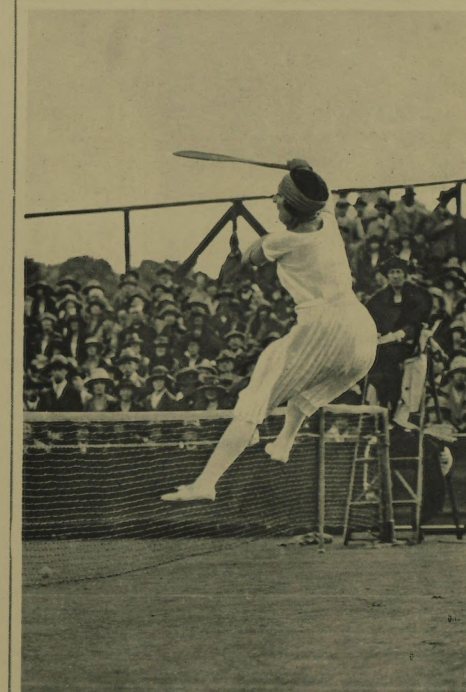
AN AUSTRALIAN "CRACK" BEATS THE FRENCH CHAMPION: MR. J. O. ANDERSON
IN PLAY AGAINST M. H. COCHET.



THE LADY CHAMPION IN MIXED DOUBLES: MILE. LENGLEN (ON RIGHT) WITH
AND MRS. MIDDLETON.



MR. P. O'HARA WOOD IN THEIR WINNING MATCH WITH MR. A. S. DREW
ON THE CENTRE COURT.



MILE. LENGLEN'S EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY: A HIGH JUMP IN HER MATCH
WITH MISS E. L. COLYER—A WIN BY TWO LOVE SETS.

The Championships Lawn-Tennis Tournament at Wimbledon has already brought some surprises and disappointments, along with several sensational matches. The success of the Australians, Mr. G. L. Patterson and Mr. J. O. Anderson, was a notable feature of the Men's Singles. Mr. B. I. C. Norton, the South African player, who had been fancied by many, succumbed in the second round to Mr. Anderson, who beat him by 6-2, 6-3, and 6-2. The most eagerly anticipated match in the Ladies' Singles, that between the champion, Mile. Lenglen, and Miss K. McKane, came early in the tournament, in the second round. Miss McKane had previously beaten the American lady champion, Mrs. Mallory, at Roehampton, and last year, it will be recalled, Mile. Lenglen had retired in the U.S.A. Ladies' Championship after losing one set to Mrs. Mallory. This year, however, Mile. Lenglen has recovered her form, and she beat Miss McKane,

who made a gallant struggle, by 6-1 and 7-5. Mrs. Mallory, who has not yet met Mile. Lenglen at Wimbledon this year (at the time of writing), made her first appearance on the Centre Court on July 3, against Mrs. Parton, whom she beat by 6-2, and 6-1. The great match in the Men's Singles has so far been that between Mr. G. L. Patterson and Major A. R. F. Kingscote, won by Mr. Patterson, by 6-4, 3-6, 5-7, 6-4, and 6-3. (The men, it may be noted, play the best out of five sets, and the ladies the best out of three). On July 3 Mr. J. O. Anderson beat the new French champion, M. Cochet, by 6-0, 6-1, in the fourth round of the Men's Singles, and Mile. Lenglen beat Miss E. L. Colyer by 6-0, 6-0, in the third round of the Ladies' Singles. On the previous day, in the same round, Miss Ryan had won her match against Miss E. H. Harvey by 6-3, 6-3.

FREE STATERS AND REPUBLICANS AT GRIPS IN DUBLIN:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., PHOTOPRESS, I.B.



VENTURESOME PEDESTRIANS IN THE BATTLE AREA: MEN AND GIRLS RUNNING FROM SACKVILLE STREET TO AVOID STRAY BULLETS.



SHOWING THE GRESHAM HOTEL—WHERE DE VALERA WAS REPORTED TO BE IN COMMAND: SACKVILLE (O'CONNELL) STREET, DESERTED DURING THE SIEGE.



THE REPUBLICAN LEADER IN THE FOUR COURTS WHO SURRENDERED: GENERAL RORY O'CONNOR (ADDRESSING A MEETING EARLIER).



WHERE IRREPLACEABLE HISTORICAL RECORDS WERE DESTROYED BY THE EXPLOSION AND SUBSEQUENT FIRE: THE DOME OF THE FOUR COURTS BURNING.



ERECTED BY THE REBELS TO STOP FREE STATE ARMOURD CARS: A STREET BARRICADE OF CARS, LORRIES, AND CARRIAGES FILLED WITH BOXES.



SHOWING MATTRESSES AND SANDBAGS AT THE WINDOWS BEHIND WHICH THE REPUBLICAN GARRISON TOOK COVER: MORAN'S HOTEL, AFTER ITS CAPTURE.

BESIEGED HOTELS; THE DOOM OF THE FOUR COURTS.

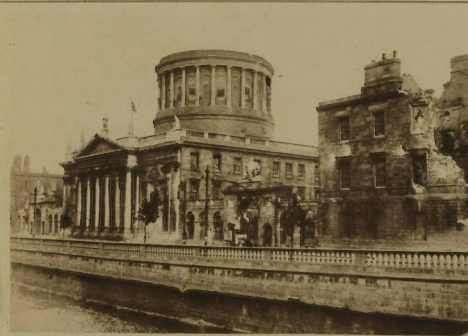
KILPATRICK, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



BEFORE THE SPLIT BETWEEN THE IRISH FREE STATE ARMY AND THE "IRREGULARS": AN INTERESTING GROUP OF OFFICERS OF BOTH SIDES (NAMED BELOW).



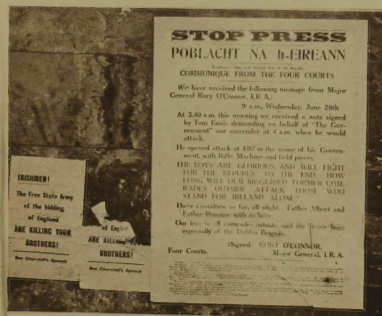
MEN WHO BRAVELY TENDED WOUNDED IN THE STREETS DURING FIRING: A RED CROSS FIELD DRESSING STATION NEAR THE BANK OF IRELAND.



AFTER THE DOME HAD COLLAPSED: THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN, CAPTURED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS, SHOWING DAMAGE BY BOMBARDMENT.



THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT FORCES WHICH CAPTURED THE FOUR COURTS: GENERAL TOM ENNIS (LEFT).



POSTED IN DUBLIN STREETS AFTER THE ATTACK ON THE FOUR COURTS: A REPUBLICAN COMMUNIQUE SIGNED BY RORY O'CONNOR.



RED CROSS LEADERS: SIR JOHN LUMSDEN, K.R.E. (LEFT), CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE AMBULANCE BRIGADE, WITH MR. WILLIAM CAPP, SUPERINTENDENT.

On July 3 the Free State forces drew a closer ring round the Republicans who still resisted in the Sackville Street area, where they held out in a group of fortified hotels. That night it was reported that De Valera, who was said to be in command in Gresham's Hotel, and other leaders, had succeeded in escaping, but later messages suggested that they apparently intended to fight to a finish. It was said that the Government forces refrained from using artillery, in order to spare the buildings, but the machine-gun and rifle-fire kept the defenders away from their windows and thus made the streets safer for pedestrians. The Government estimate of casualties up to July 3 was 50 killed and 190 wounded. The destruction of public records, legal and historical, at the Four Courts,

was found to be very complete. The photograph of a group of officers of the Free State and "Irregular" armies was taken before the fighting began. From left to right, they are: Major-General Sean McKeon (Regulars), General Sean Moylan (Irregulars), General O'Duffy (Regulars) Chief of Staff, General Liam Lynch (Irregulars) Chief of Staff, General G. O'Sullivan (Regulars), and General Liam Mellows (Irregulars). On July 4 it was stated that the Irregular forces in the Gresham Hotel and adjoining buildings had been completely surrounded. The Y.M.C.A. building opposite the Gresham Hotel caught fire and was burnt down. Smoke-bombs were used by the Free State troops to cover bomb-throwers. Street barricades were erected to prevent the escape of rebels.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, VANDYK, ELLIOTT AND FRY, SPORT AND GENERAL, L.N.A., KEYSTONE VIEW CO., AND PHOTOPRESS.



SIR JOSEPH ROBINSON, BT., WHO DECLINED A MUCH-CRITICISED OFFER OF A PEERAGE.



IN LONDON FOR VERDUN SUNDAY: THE FAMOUS BAND OF THE FRENCH GARDE RÉPUBLICAINE.



RETIRED: JUDGE STANGER, K.C., FORMERLY M.P. FOR NORTH KENSINGTON.



APPOINTED A CHIEF INSPECTOR AT NEW SCOTLAND YARD: INSPECTOR NICHOLLS.



RECENTLY IN CHARGE OF THE ARMSTRONG CASE: CHIEF INSPECTOR A. CRUTCHETT—RETIRED.



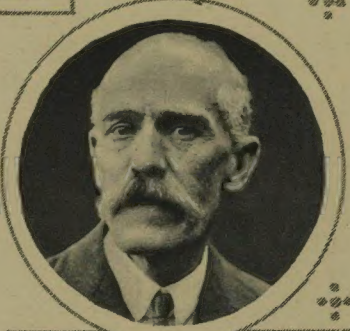
A TRIPLE WINNER: MR. H. F. V. EDWARD CONGRATULATED BY THE KING AT STAMFORD BRIDGE.



THE NEW COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS: GENERAL SIR R. C. HART, V.C.



LEADING COUNSEL IN THE HORATIO BOTTOMLEY APPEAL: MR. W. J. DISTURNAL, K.C.



THE NEW MEMBER FOR EAST NOTTINGHAM: MR. J. P. HOUGHTON, M.P. (CO.-U.)



THE CHIEF JUSTICE (AND AN EX-PRESIDENT) OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE ANCESTRAL ENGLISH HOME OF THE WASHINGTONS: MR. W. H. TAFT (ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. TAFT AND THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR) SIGNING THE VISITORS' BOOK AT SULGRAVE MANOR.

The offer of a peerage to Sir Joseph Robinson was strongly criticised recently in the House of Lords, and subsequently the Lord Chancellor read a letter from Sir Joseph to the Prime Minister declining the proposed honour. Sir Joseph is now 83.—The Garde Républicaine arrived in London on July 1, and on "Verdun Sunday," July 2, played before the King and Queen at the Albert Hall.—Judge Stanger has been a County Court Judge on the Bristol Circuit since 1914.—Inspector Nicholls succeeds Mr. Alfred Crutchett, who has retired from the Metropolitan Police, as one of the four Chief Inspectors at New Scotland Yard.—At the Amateur Athletic Association meeting at Stamford Bridge on July 1, Mr. H. F. V. Edward, of the Polytechnic Harriers, won the 100 yards, 220 yards, and

quarter-mile.—Mr. Harold Janion had been Secretary of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, at Hoylake, since 1900.—Sir Reginald Hart won his V.C. in the Afghan War of 1879. He has been C.-in-C. in S. Africa and Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey.—Mr. W. J. Disturnal, K.C., became the first Recorder of Dudley in 1908.—Mr. J. P. Houfton headed the poll in the East Nottingham bye-election with a Coalition majority of 4973 votes.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taft, on June 30, visited Sulgrave Manor; Northants, the home of George Washington's ancestors, now established as a place of pilgrimage by the Sulgrave Institution. In our photograph Mr. Taft is seen signing the Visitors' Book. Behind him (to the left) is Mrs. Taft, and next to her Mr. Harvey (the American Ambassador).

THE FOUR COURTS EXPLOSION: A HUGE SMOKE-CLOUD OVER DUBLIN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



AFTER THE GREAT EXPLOSION IN THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN, ABOUT NOON ON JUNE 30:

A VIEW TAKEN AT 12.45 P.M. FROM KINGSBRIDGE.

Mr. Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, stated in the House of Commons on June 30: "About noon, to-day, the Four Courts were reported to be on fire. Shortly after, a violent explosion took place, the effects of which were felt in all parts of the city. This explosion blew into the air a large number of documents. The explosion was caused by a mine which had been laid by the insurgents, and which was sprung by them under the part of the building occupied by the Free State

troops, and thirty of the Free State troops were killed or injured by the explosion. The attack was continued, and the Irregulars were still holding out in a corner of the building at one o'clock. At that time the conflagration was threatening to spread to the neighbouring streets." In our photograph the dome of the Four Courts is seen in the right background. It was nearly four hours after the explosion that the building and its garrison were surrendered.

AN ARTILLERY ACTION IN THE STREETS OF DUBLIN: BOMBARDING THE REPUBLICANS IN THE FOUR COURTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL

PHOTOPRESS, C.N., AND L.N.A.



WITH THE GREEN FLAG OF THE REPUBLICANS FLYING OVER THE PORTICO: THE FOUR COURTS UNDER BOMBARDMENT AND ON FIRE—SHOWING A DAMAGED PILLAR AND BREACH IN THE WALLS.



THE FOUR COURTS UNDER BOMBARDMENT BY FREE STATE ARTILLERY BEHIND ONE OF THE



GOVERNMENT ARTILLERY: BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND DAMAGED GATEWAYS.



"IN NO INSTANCE WERE ARTILLERY PIECES BEYOND 18-POUNDERS USED": A DAMAGED GATEWAY OF THE FOUR COURTS—SHOWING A SANDBAG BARRICADE.



WHERE A SHOP (ON RIGHT) WAS BLOWN UP TO AFFORD THE GUNNERS DIRECT AIM: THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE FOUR COURTS—SHOWING A WRECKED HOUSE.



WITH ARMOURD CARS AS COVER FOR THE GUNNERS: A FREE STATE GOVERNMENT BATTERY IN DUBLIN—TWO GUNS IN ACTION AGAINST THE FOUR COURTS.

The Four Courts in Dublin, one of the city's finest buildings and the repository of national documents of the highest historical importance, had to be sacrificed in the attack on the Republicans, who had made it their headquarters. As stated on another page, it was set on fire by the bombardment about noon on June 30, and shortly afterwards there was a great explosion. At 4 p.m. the rebel garrison surrendered the building. An official statement issued from the military headquarters of the Free State Government that evening said: "There were no sixty-pounders used at any time in the bombardment of the Four Courts. When the situation became hopeless, the Irregulars exploded some ground mines, causing the explosion, which resulted in casualties to more than

30 National troops. This explosion caused the conflagration which consumed the building and ultimately caused the Irregulars to surrender. In no instance were artillery pieces beyond eighteen-pounders used. On Thursday (June 29) 25 prisoners were taken, and 110 surrendered to-day (June 30) at the Four Courts." The type of guns used can be seen in the lower right-hand photograph. Against the wall of the house on the left is a pile of ammunition-boxes, and shell-cases are strewn on the ground, together with some live shells beside the armoured car in the centre. Part of the dome of the Four Courts is seen in the left background. It will be noted that, at close range, the guns did considerable damage to the masonry.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

A CHIEF who was lately among us takin' notes has now lived up to the threat Burns imputed to Captain Grose, and, faith, he has prentit it. Years ago this observer made his bow to the British public with "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town," pictures of life in the Canadian lake-side towns, which struck even a casual visitor to those parts as wonderfully true. In time, this author, writing more, but seldom, I think, writing better, found a large following in this country, and became an established humourist with a great power of protracted fooling. Finally, the inevitable happened. He watched the lecturing raids made by British authors upon the United States and Canada, and thought it was high time to take reprisals. He came over accordingly, lectured with amazing success in the anecdotal vein, and took satisfactory box-office reprisals. Further, he observed our manners, customs, and institutions, embodying his notes in "MY DISCOVERY OF ENGLAND" (The Bodley Head; 5s.), a jocular volume which hardly requires the signature of Mr. Stephen Leacock to proclaim its authorship.

He found American custom so far in vogue in England that on arrival he had to submit to the tender mercies of the interviewer, not once, but twenty times. The English method he found more languid than the American, and more "highbrow." One young man asked him whether the American drama was structurally inferior to the French. Mr. Leacock knew the answer when he was at college. He has forgotten it and "he is too well off now to need to remember it." Being Professor of Political Economy at McGill, he could not avoid Oxford, which he saw in all her mediæval nakedness. He rags her—he could not do otherwise—but all the same, he detects, and handsomely acknowledges, her virtues. His definition of a tutor as one who "gets a little group of students together and smokes at them," is a distinct and valuable addition to human knowledge. He is not far wrong when he says that Oxford is too much concerned with what her ancient benefactors did. She requires to capture living millionaires, give them honorary degrees at £1,000,000 sterling apiece, and tell them to imagine that they are Henry VIII. He warns Oxford that "if this is not done, the place will not last another two centuries." It is the only American method he would advise Oxford to copy. This is not the only grain of wheat in Mr. Leacock's overflowing bushel of chaff.

For another example of international reciprocity in visiting, lecturing, interviewing, and recording impressions, you should consult Dr. Walter R. Hadwen's "FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA" (Hutchinson; 10s. 6d.), and see how neatly the English physician pulled the New York reporter's leg. The book makes a pleasant companion and converse to Mr. Leacock's. It is less strenuously jocose, but that is no great fault. Our quieter British humour has its own advantages.

Proof of that comes from another quarter. Mr. Leacock's last chapter discusses the question: "Have the English any sense of Humour?" He thinks they have, in an equal degree with America, but it is handicapped by "overdone scholarship." The educated Englishman "carries in his mind an accumulated treasure of quotations, allusions, and scraps and tags of history, and into this, like Jack Horner, he must needs 'stick in his thumb and pull out a plum.'" This habit may become a vice and a bore, but rightly managed, it makes for charm in literature and in journalism. It was a chief attraction of Andrew Lang's work. And here, to a pamphlet that lies before me, the deft historical and literary allusion has supplied a memorable and arresting title—"The Soul's Dispensary."

It is not hard to guess that the "Soul's Dispensary" can mean only one thing, a library. The brochure, a reprint of a recent *Nineteenth Century* article, is an account of the early years of the London Library. The writer is the Secretary and Librarian of that institution, Dr. Hagberg Wright, who has used as the title of his most interesting paper

the inscription over the door of the library at Thebes. The name, he says, is "worthy of remembrance." Dr. Wright could not have found a happier phrase to describe the house of books in St. James's Square, where for nearly thirty years he has been Chief Dispenser, a very present help to literary workers. This week Carlyle's foundation reviews its eighty-first year of beneficent and ever-extending activity. Mr. Orpen's portrait of Dr. Wright, the gift of a member who wishes to remain anonymous, is to be presented to the Committee by the Chairman, the Earl of Balfour.



THE KING OF ITALY'S ELDEST DAUGHTER AS A JUDGE OF HORSEFLESH: PRINCESS YOLANDA (RIGHT) WATCHING DISPLAY JUMPS AT READING WITH A VIEW TO BUYING HUNTERS.

Princess Yolanda recently came on a visit to England, *incognito*, under the name of Marguerite di Polonoza, as mentioned in our issue of June 24, where we gave portraits of her and her three sisters. Above she is seen at Mr. Oliver Dixon's Riding School at Reading, whither she went to buy hunters, watching the jumping powers of various horses, ridden by Count Bettoni. It was announced on July 1 that Princess Yolanda had returned to Rome.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



"IN OMNI NEGOTIO AMICISSIMUS BRITANNIS": EX-PRESIDENT TAFT, WITH THE LORD CHANCELLOR, FOLLOWED BY CARDINAL BOURNE, AT OXFORD TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREES. At the Encaenia at Oxford on June 28, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Hon. W. H. Taft, whom the Public Orator (Dr. A. D. Godley) described in Latin as "in omni negotio amicissimus Britannis" (in every negotiation most friendly to the British). The other recipients of the D.C.L. were the Lord Chancellor, Cardinal Bourne, Lord Buxton, and Professor Salomon Reinach. Of Cardinal Bourne, Dr. Godley said that, had his counsels regarding Ireland prevailed, strife might have been allayed there.—[Photograph by Keystone View Co.]

In the Exemplary Novels of Cervantes, the figure of the Licentiate has a peculiar fascination and importance. The story of "The Glass Licentiate," noteworthy as an early example of the psychological study in fiction, carries additional weight because

it reflects so intimately many details of Cervantes' own life. In the end it shows the scholar turned soldier of fortune, and I was reminded of it by a recent remarkable addition to the literature of *El Licenciado* turned adventurer. This will be found in Mr. Cunningham-Graham's most absorbing new book, "THE CONQUEST OF NEW GRANADA" (Heinemann; 15s.), a fresh chapter in the romance of the New World at the period when the map received "the augmentation of the Indies." The hero of the story is Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada, Licentiate in Law, who at a moment's notice put off the gown of a practising counsellor, and went out to become a *conquistador* of like mettle with Cortez and Pizarro. Mr. Cunningham-Graham knows not only his Spanish authorities, but also the ground Quesada won. He reconstructs the scene and suggests the very atmosphere. It is a book one cannot lay down. There seems to be some slip in the date of Quesada's birth. It is given on page 1 as 1506, but on page 9, the author makes him out to be about thirty-six in 1535. That detail, however, cannot spoil a splendid tale of adventure, hitherto untold in English.

The anonymous editor of "GEORGIAN STORIES" (Chapman and Hall; 7s. 6d.) says "the book is published in the hope that the art of the short story is once again coming into its own." He reminds us, quoting Mr. Wells, that the 'nineties of last century was a good and stimulating period for the short-story writer, and that the following decade was less stimulating because "adequate criticism of short stories no longer found its way into the Press." The authors of the 'nineties, it is said, wrote less for money than for reputation, hence the excellence. The editor will not go so far as to claim that the lost glories have come again, but he has certainly made a good selection. If it be any test, the collection happens to include at least three short stories that remained vividly in my memory out of the wilderness of publication. These were Mr. Stacy Aumonier's "A Source of Irritation"; Miss Sheila Kaye Smith's "Mrs. Adis"; and Mr. Oliver Onions' "Io," which the non-classical printer has turned into the cipher 10 in page headings. The book contains something to suit all tastes. The general level is high, sometimes very high. "Adequate criticism in the Press" may still languish, but the Press certainly encourages the short story in other ways. The budding writer of this most difficult form of fiction can try his or her hand at a little masterpiece for which *Eve—The Lady's Pictorial* offers a prize of £100. The story must not have been published in any periodical at home or abroad. Intending competitors will find full particulars in the journal named.

From the London house of Messrs. Gyldendal, of Copenhagen and Christiania, comes the latest of the English translations of Johan Bojer's novels, to-day the most popular fiction in Norway. Bojer, who was born in 1872 at Oerkedalsæren, on the north-west coast of Norway, is a cosmopolitan, familiar with all the European capitals and with many countries. He is an Odysseus of literature. Mr. A. W. Porterfield, writing in the *American Bookman*, says Bojer "knows France like a book, Holland like a comfortable old shoe, Italy and Germany like two cronies in an inseparable trio." He has also visited America, where he picked up a subsidiary hero in Wisconsin, and put him in "God and the Woman." This character, says Mr. Porterfield, "is not a credit to us, though he is to his creator." But America has taken very kindly to all this writer's works. Bojer's first novel, "The Great Procession," an indictment of politics, appeared in 1896. He has now published ten novels and several dramas. "The Power of a Lie" (1903) is best known in this country. The new volume, "LIFE" (Gyldendal; 7s. 6d.), translated by Jessie Muir, gives a picture of domestic life in Christiania, with incidents commonplace and passionate. Although desultory and episodic in method, the story grips the reader with that peculiar clutch at the heart one gets from Ibsen.

DUBLIN FIGHTING: TYPES OF BOTH SIDES; THE CAPTURED FOUR COURTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTOPRESS, TOPICAL, L.N.A., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



AFTER THE FOUR COURTS EXPLOSION WHICH BLEW DOCUMENTS MILES AWAY: PICKING UP BURNT PIECES IN SACKVILLE STREET.



BOOKS, FURNITURE, AND SANDBAGS USED AS A BARRICADE: THE INTERIOR OF A ROOM IN THE FOUR COURTS AFTER ITS SURRENDER.



TYPICAL OF THE REPUBLICAN FORCES: A WOUNDED PRISONER, SUPPORTED BY A FREE STATE SOLDIER.



WEARING THE RED CROSS: FATHER DOMINIC, WHO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN WITH THE REBELS IN THE FOUR COURTS.



WOUNDED IN THE STREET FIGHTING IN DUBLIN: A WELL-EQUIPPED SOLDIER OF THE FREE STATE GOVERNMENT FORCES.



THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN (AT THE WHEEL) ON AN UNAVAILING MISSION OF PEACE: DRIVING DOWN SACKVILLE STREET.



WITH RIFLES LEVELLED READY FOR ACTION: GOVERNMENT TROOPS STRONGLY BARRICADED AT A STREET CORNER IN DUBLIN.

A semi-official survey of the situation in Dublin on July 2 stated: "About 400 of the Dublin Irregulars are now prisoners in the hands of the National troops, and, including the killed and wounded; the total number of Irregulars out of action cannot be far short of 450. It is estimated that this constituted more than half the whole fighting force at the disposal of the Irregulars. . . . The majority are mere youths of from eighteen to twenty, and in many known cases are only boys of fourteen and upwards." The wounded prisoner shown in the left-hand photograph of the middle row was found in the Four Courts an hour

after the surrender, and is seen being led out by a National soldier. The contrast in equipment is very striking. It was stated that on July 2 the Lord Mayor of Dublin made an ineffectual effort to arrange a truce. The Provisional Government was most anxious to avoid further bloodshed, but insisted on complete surrender of the forces under De Valera established in hotels in Sackville Street. Father Dominic was reported to have been with the insurgents in the Four Courts. The explosion there blew fragments of records into the Liffey three miles away, and scattered them about the streets of Dublin.

THE ALBERT HALL TRANSFORMED INTO VAUXHALL GARDENS

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL



FOR PRINCESS MARY'S BALL: PAGEANTRY "IN AID."

ARTIST, WILTON WILLIAMS.



WITH MOST OF THE CHARACTERS REPRESENTED BY DIRECT DESCENDANTS: THE "PALMERSTON

PROCESSION" IN THE FASHION PAGEANT—AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The great costume ball organised by Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, in aid of the Hospitals of London Combined Appeal, took place at the Albert Hall on June 26. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone (Chairman of the Ball Committee) and other members of the Royal Family were present. Over 3000 tickets were sold, and for one box alone, adjoining the royal box, Lord Woolavington paid £1000. The American Ambassador's party included Mr. and Mrs. Taft. The hall was decorated to suggest Vauxhall Gardens, the famous resort of a hundred years ago, and the feature of the evening was a grand procession of more than a century of fashions, in period groups. Especially interesting was the "Palmerston Procession" (1838), organised by the Dowager Countess of Arlile and Viscountess Hambleton, for most of the participants were direct descendants of the characters they assumed. Thus

PROCESSION" IN THE FASHION PAGEANT—AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

(according to the programme) Countess Cowper was represented by the Hon. Edith Smith; Lady Ashley by Lady Mary Ashley; Lady Fanny Cowper by the Marchioness of Hartington; Lady Kerry by Lady Kitty Vincent; the Duchess of Richmond by Lady Barbara Bingham; the Countess of Carlisle by the Countess of Carlisle; Countess Granville by Miss Alix Cavendish; Lady Beauvale by Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore; Mrs. George Lamb by Lady Helen Brocklehurst; the Comtesse de Flahault by Lady Rachel Cavendish; Lord Ashley by Lord Ashley; the Duke of Devonshire by the Marquess of Hartington; Lord Melbourne by Lord David Cecil; Earl Cowper by the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore; the Hon. Charles Gore by Mr. John Gore; Viscount Palmerston by Mr. J. Balfour; Lord Bingham by Mr. Eustace Hoare; and the Comte de Flahault by Mr. Henry Channon.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

The Best of the Book

WHERE THE WRIT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DOES NOT RUN: SECRET PATROL IN HIGH ASIA.*

WHEN Lumsden formed the Guides he desired that the corps should be composed not only of picked fighting men whom he could be assured "would not be taken aback in a sudden emergency," but should be able to produce from its numbers "trained explorers and military reconnoiters who singly or in small bodies could undertake the most hazardous and distant adventures, bringing back fairly accurate maps, as well as military, political, and geographical information."

Need it be said that such a *personnel* speedily developed a tradition of service that is unique, a tradition that has made it the truth to say: "Not only has every city from Moscow to Tiflis and to Lhasa seen a Guide in uniform or in disguise, but there is not a country or a province in all that immensity of the old world whose pioneer mapping is not based on the work of the skilful fingers of one sketching with his life in his hands."

By the end of their three years' Odyssey in Turkistan and Khurasan, Captain Blacker and his little patrol had covered some 9000 miles, excluding railway journeys. Peril was ever-present, and adventures were many, for in much of the country with which they were concerned the writ of the League of Nations does not run, and every man remembers that "whoso tarrieth on the draw, and landeth not his bullet on the correct button, that man shall be planted ere his prime."

"In the crisis of the Great War, in the winter of 1917, the Prussian, rejected by the Aryan races of Islam, remembered his Hunnish, slit-eyed, beetle-browed ancestors, and imagined a great drive to the East. . . . It was a fine dream, and, had the doing lain in the hands of a dozen young British subalterns, it would have materialised, and 200,000 Germans, Magyars, Austrians, Afghans, Tartars, and Turks would have hammered at the gates of India whilst Big Bertha was shelling Paris."

Later, it was very evident that the Bolsheviks were desirous of invading Persia, "a country they intended, and still intend, to use as a jumping-off place for their 'psychological warfare' against British rule in India, and against the supremacy of the Nordic Aryan." And over the door of "First Red Army" headquarters in Poltaratsk ran the legend: "Our mission is to set the East in flame."

Fortunately, the subalterns were on the other side. The soldiers of our "Missions" were as brilliant and as plucky as they were small in numbers, and they were strictly diplomatic—very necessary at a period during which "*la haute politique* demanded that allays with the Reds were to be avoided at all costs. . . . We were not at war with the Bolsheviks, and, for that matter, had never been; and a dozen 'occult' forces were fishing in the troubled waters of the relations between the King of England and the murderers of his Majesty's cousin."

In 1873 a troop of the Guides Cavalry and a company of the Guides Infantry, mounted on ponies, crossed "the 18,000-foot Karakoram Pass and the drear Dipsang plains, far loftier than the Pamirs, where for ten days' march the traveller never goes below 16,000 feet, and finds his way marked out by an unbroken line of skeletons." The same spirit was with their successors. In the space at command it is not possible to do more than hint at the nature of their work, the personal and collective adventure, the intelligence-seeking, the tracking and chasing, the fighting against man and against nature, the doggedness, the dreariness, the cheeriness of it all. Captain Blacker's book alone can give the right idea. It is admirable: the best thing of its kind since the recent account of the Mount Everest Expedition of last year. It must suffice to present a quotation or two.

To take a character first, there was the Chinese Army Corps Commander at Kashgar, a Dungan. "Liquor flowed freely, but the General had a high coefficient of absorption, and visions floated into the minds of his guests of the lively times there must have been in the heyday of the old *lapageur* amongst

the rich caravans that bore sables, turquoises, gold-dust, and fair maidens from Jungaria and Northern Sin-Kiang into far China.

"He was a Vicar of Bray, too, in his own quiet way, for on his natty French-grey tunic, rich with gold oak-leaves and bullion epaulettes, he wore two decorations—one on each breast. These insignia were of his own design; one contained his own portrait



ON THE TRACK OF SUSPICIOUS STRANGERS: CROSSING ONE OF THE GREAT GLACIERS OF THE HUNZA.

Reproduced from "On Secret Patrol in High Asia," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.

under a spring lid, the other was swivelled and reversible. On the outer side one found a miniature of the President then in power in Peking; on the other, one of the favourite backed to succeed him."

Of equally comic-opera nature was "the glorified stone sheep-pen with loop-holes which passes for a Chinese outpost at Langgtai. . . . Although Langgtai post has a garrison of one decrepit Kirghiz, and would be untenable against a barrage of well-aimed brickbats, it has more than once loomed large in *Welt Politik*."

"The Quai d'Orsay, Downing Street, and the Nevski Prospekt, used to contemplating Gibraltar,

walled-in garden with a quasi-ecclesiastical building inside. A bystander told us the name of some saint of which it was the tomb. We had a look inside, and here was our goal. In a humble alcove, flanking the more imposing tomb of the unlettered saint, was a plain, white-washed block of brickwork, lacking even an epitaph. Under an arch of red brick, here lay he that was honoured by FitzGerald.

"Omar is not popular in Persia, partly on account of his name, that of the Sunni oppressor, and partly owing to the fact that his verses, in Persian, lack the merit of Sa'adi, or of Hafiz."

Of the fighting side there are numerous notes of particular interest. Two may be given.

On the Merv front armoured trains were much used. "It soon became clear that, since the single line ran for hundreds of miles amongst the sand-dunes, some 20 to 40 ft. high, of the Kara Kum desert, it was necessary to have a bend in the line in order to fight a battle or to make a stand. For when one side attacked, it was usual for their armoured train to open the artillery action by steaming round the bend out from the cover of the sandhills, with its guns in action, in support of the infantry attack over the desert; whilst the cavalry operated thirstily on the flanks. . . . A favourite gambit in these operations was the time-honoured jest of blowing up the line in rear of the enemy's trains." In the beginning this meant a long, waterless detour, with gun-cotton as load; later, contact-mines were left under the rails. "The counter to this was the placing of an empty truck or two in front of the leading gun-truck, to take the force of the explosion. The attack were again driven to put on their thinking-caps, and devised a mine that only responded to the tender caress of something weighing several tons, such as a gun or a locomotive. This was a trump card that took several tricks, until another expert used a truck loaded with old rails to take the bump. Now, not only did the subtle ones realise that the blowing-up of 5 tons of old iron was a poor result for a half-squadron with their tongues hanging out almost permanently, but that the engine-drivers' eyes stuck out as on stalks, and became so marvellously penetrating that they could spot a mine, however well hidden, in time to stop the train. So the final act was neat and effective. No explosive was used, but one bright morning the Bolshevik engine-driver found himself bumping along the sleepers whilst his wheels were still between the rails. The '*Pol-sot*' had opened out the gauge for an inch or so over a length of several hundred yards, spiking the rails neatly down again and covering up their traces."

As to cavalry it is written: "Nowadays, in countries cut up with roads and railways, the tank and the aeroplane have ousted cavalry from its former importance. The mounted arm must go farther afield to find its sphere, into rough mountainous country, and out on to those immense plains that cover most of the old world, where no tank or armoured car can find petrol to subsist on, away from their own small radius of action.

"Take a map of Asia, Africa, or Russia, and colour in red a band of 150 miles wide on either side of any metalled road or railway; this will give you the area over which the most highly developed tanks of to-morrow can operate. Even if you double it, the red part will be ridiculously small. Nor can it be extended by using supply tanks, since they, too, need petrol, and if driven to their limit of fuel capacity, will carry no useful load to the fighting tanks.

"This is where the cavalry of to-morrow must find their sphere, out, away, and over the sky-line, with their wounded carried back by the aeroplanes of their ammunition supply. To do this they must be able to subsist on any country like Cossacks, or the silladar cavalry of the 'sixties and 'seventies, and they must traverse mountain ranges where no wheels can go, and where the Alpinist begins to think of a rope and an ice-axe."

For the rest, it must be repeated that "On Secret Patrol in High Asia" is very much a book to read. It is a striking record of that adventurous, dare-all spirit which has made England the Pioneer of Pioneers.

E. H. G.



THE YAK AS MOUNT: GUIDES ON THE PAMIRS.

"Our detachment of Guides were now, some of them, mounted on that excellent animal, the yak. . . . In 1904-05 it was found that the Tibetan yak could barely average ten miles a day, with frequent stops for grazing. The western yak, however, of the Pamir and the Semirechensk, is bigger and harder, and can cover as much as a pony, besides being infinitely better on glaciers, moraines, ice-covered rocks, and very high altitudes (say, 15,000 feet and up to 22,000)."—[Reproduced from "On Secret Patrol in High Asia," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.]

Ehrenbreitstein, or Kronstadt, could not visualise an Imperial Chinese fortress, 'where three empires meet,' as being an edifice unsafe to lean up against."

Then there is the distressing tale of Omar. "It took us quite a search to find the tomb of the poet amongst the ancient buildings that dot the plain to the south-west of the city. . . . After drawing blank at one or two imposing domes, we turned back towards the city, to come upon a long, rectangular,

* "On Secret Patrol in High Asia," by L. V. S. Blacker, Captain, "The Guides." With Illustrations and Maps. (John Murray; 18s. net.)

AN EMPEROR OF CHINA'S THRONE: 18TH-CENTURY RED LACQUER.

BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. SPINK AND SON, LTD.



MADE FOR THE EMPEROR KIEN-LUNG (1736-1795): A SUPERB RED LACQUER THRONE; AND LACQUER BOXES.

The throne here illustrated was made for the Emperor Kien-Lung, in whose sixty years' reign Chinese art was at its height. It is one of the only two such thrones in existence, and is probably the largest single piece of eighteenth-century carved red lacquer in the world. At the time of the Boxer Rising it was in the Imperial Palace at Nan-Haidze, near Peking, and was bought by a distinguished foreign diplomat at that city. It is 4 ft. high and 4 ft. wide. The seat is still covered with the original pad of silk and gold brocade. It forms the *pièce de*

résistance of a wonderful collection of old Chinese red lacquer and cloisonné enamel, of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, on view at the galleries of Messrs. Spink and Son, in King Street, St. James's. Above are shown the lids of three lacquer boxes of the same Emperor's reign—in the same collection. That on the left (16½ in. diam.) is in three-colour lacquer, with waves of deep green. The centre box (27 in. across) has a dragon design. The right-hand one (16½ in.) has engraved metal panels round the sides.

WITH WINDOWS "OPENING ON THE FOAM OF PERILOUS SEAS": LAND-LIKE STABILITY AND PALATIAL LUXURY AFLOAT.

FROM THE PAINTING BY C. E. TURNER.



AS IN A SEASIDE HOTEL, BUT WITH EVER-CHANGING OUTLOOK: TEA-TIME IN THE LOUNGE OF A GREAT LINER AT SEA.

The great modern liner has often been called a floating palace. It resembles a palace in spaciousness and comfort, artistic design and decoration, and, above all, in its stability amid seas that cause lesser craft to roll and pitch like cockle-shells. Large windows enable the passengers to look out on the tumultuous sea whose motion they feel hardly more than if they were sitting in a seaside hotel. Our picture shows a scene typical of life on a great White Star or Cunard liner. It was made aboard the "Berengaria."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada]

WHERE THE FIRST TUDOR KING WAS BORN: A HISTORIC CASTLE.

FROM THE PAINTING BY L. BURLEIGH BRUHL, P.B.W.S., SHOWN AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS' EXHIBITION. BY PERMISSION OF MR. DUDLEY HOLE, OWNER OF THE PICTURE. (OVERLEAF.)



REBUILT BY STRONGBOW; BESIEGED AND CAPTURED BY CROMWELL: "THE CASTLE, PEMBROKE."

Pembroke Castle dates from the Norman period, and the first structure was rebuilt by Strongbow, when he became Earl of Pembroke, in 1109. The first of our Tudor Kings, Henry VII., son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, was born in the Castle, on January 28, 1457. His mother was

Margaret Beaufort, through whom he was descended from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. During the Civil War, Pembroke Castle was besieged and captured by Cromwell in 1649. Mr. L. Burleigh Bruhl, from whose picture our illustration is reproduced, is President of the British Water-Colour Society.

THE BIRTH OF EGYPTIAN CULTURE: RECENT FIRST DYNASTY "FINDS."

By Professor W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, Professor of Egyptology at University College, London.

(SEE ALSO DOUBLE-PAGE OF ILLUSTRATIONS.)

MOST people would not grant the title civilisation, when speaking of a country without a written history. Though no doubt the Egyptian could do some beautiful work before he took to writing, yet the power of recording accomplished a great change in every aspect of life, as we see it at the beginning of the dynasties of the continuous history. Some seven thousand years ago, according to the Egyptian reckoning, the framework of a great civilisation was being laid down in those earliest dynasties whose system lasted through thousands of years of changes and conquests. Whatever we can gather of these beginnings has a unique interest in the life of the world, the real *Juventus Mundi*, when the acquisition of the free use of metals gave an impetus, which can only be compared to the changes in the last century produced by the power of controlling natural forces.

When, some twenty years ago, I cleared what was left of the tombs of the kings of the First Dynasty, it seemed that there was little chance of more things of that remote age coming to light. The royal graves had around each a line of burials of the Court, and ten years later a stray discovery by a later digger showed that there were other lines of graves of that age, at Abydos in Upper Egypt, about a mile from the royal tombs. Nothing further was done till the British School in Egypt took up the question last

of the third, fourth, and fifth kings of all Egypt, dated by the Egyptians to 5437 to 5363 B.C. The largest royal object was the ivory comb of King Zet (Fig. 7), which has over his name a most curious figure of the boat of the sun-god on flying wings, a mixture of the two symbolisms of the heavenly ocean and the air, which

calls to mind a pterodactyl or a seaplane. A profusion of bone arrow-points had been placed in the graves, also of flint flakes neatly trimmed. Several ivory figures of lions had been used as pieces in games, and were found along with playing marbles (Fig. 12). Other playing pieces belong to games which we do not understand, as rods and plaques

and hemispheres of ivory (Fig. 11). There is a large ivory draughtsman with a Queen's name, Mernesut ("Beloved of the King"). Little ivory labels for jewellery were also found bearing the names of King Zer. A large ivory wand ending in a ram's head was used to beat time in dancing (Fig. 9).

Of more practical use are four ebony cylinder seals of the style of the impressions known of this age (Fig. 10). The actual seals are of the greatest rarity. Flint was not yet displaced by metal, and the large knives are of two kinds—very wide and thin for slicing (Fig. 4), and narrower with a thick front for scraping. These are the largest working knives known, up to thirteen inches long (Fig. 4). Copper tools of large sizes were already coming into use. From analyses of previous specimens we know how they had exactly anticipated our manganese bronze, and also used small quantities of bismuth, tin, or arsenic for a hard alloy. The copper tools are mainly adzes; there are also axes, chisels, knives, saws, borers, and needles (Fig. 8). After cleaning, it appears

that several of the large tools have the king's name minutely engraved on them; they were, therefore, royal property, and these—with other examples of kings' names here—show clearly that this was a cemetery of the Court. The great knives were hacked on the edge, so as to cut more freely—



FIG. 2.—INSCRIBED WITH THE NAME AND TITLES OF THE DEAD: TOMBSTONES OVER GRAVES OF FIRST DYNASTY COURTIER FOUND AT ABYDOS, IN UPPER EGYPT.

winter. This resulted in finding a large system of burial, where each king had laid out a great square of graves, between 250 feet and 400 feet along the sides. In all, over five hundred graves were found, usually a continuous line, built in a trench in the ground, or sometimes two lines side by side (Fig. 3). In the case of the graves round the royal tombs it had been noticed before that they had been built while the bricks were yet soft, so that settlements over the bodies had occurred. This pointed to the Court officials having been dispatched at the royal burials, as is the African custom. This year in the burials found there were several which seemed as if the person had been conscious—one in particular was lying front down, with the heels tied to the hips, yet the head was twisted round over the shoulder (Fig. 1). There were no broken bones, so it seems most likely that the courtiers were sand-bagged, and then buried while stunned—the most painless and inoffensive of deaths.

Such a custom was a strong preservative for a nascent kingdom. It was certain death to the Court if anyone killed the king; hence all the Court would sacrifice their lives gladly in trying to protect the king. Such a constitution might be advantageous in some countries even to-day. Over the graves tombstones were placed, stating the titles and name of the person (Fig. 2).

In most cases the graves had been emptied anciently, and very few indeed remained still complete; altogether, eighty skulls were collected and measured. The dated objects that were found were



FIG. 1.—IN A POSTURE SUGGESTING BURIAL ALIVE: A SKELETON WITH HEELS TIED TO HIPS BUT HEAD TWISTED—PROBABLY A COURT OFFICIAL KILLED AT A KING'S FUNERAL

Photographs by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, by Courtesy of Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie.

the first anticipation of a saw. Some of the needles were very thin, and retained a perfect polish as when made. A new form of small curved knife was evidently intended to hang at the girdle—the forerunner of the pocket-knife. Some later tools of the Twelfth Dynasty, found in other graves, had with them a Syrian axe, which shows how far superior the Eastern work was to the Egyptian. The fine hafting and the perfect use of every part of the metal to give the greatest strength could not be better designed.

Among the provision for the dead there was generally a food supply, and this often took the form of clay models of granaries containing corn. Such were found in unusually good preservation (Fig. 5). Large jars for liquid offerings, and various sizes of pottery, were commonly placed in the graves. On the surface at one point was a small shrine with panelled walls, and a similar enclosure around it (Fig. 6). Of course, the most important of the objects found are kept for the Cairo Museum, and these unique specimens ransom the main bulk of the material which can be distributed to other public museums.



FIG. 3.—CONSTRUCTED BY EGYPTIAN KINGS SOME 7000 YEARS AGO: A NEWLY-FOUND LINE OF GRAVES NEAR THE ROYAL TOMBS AT ABYDOS.

The Annual Exhibition of the British School in Egypt at University College, Gower Street, also contains much of the later ages of the Twelfth Dynasty, and of the late Roman work of foliage friezes which led on to mediæval design. The great theatre of Oxyrhynchus, holding 10,000 spectators, was found; and sculpture has been brought from there. A large quantity of Greek papyri and the earliest-known Hebrew manuscripts are also in the Exhibition, which will be open, free, without ticket, during the four weeks of July from ten to five, and on the evenings of the 5th, 15th, and 25th, from seven to nine.

NEW RELICS OF ANCIENT EGYPT 7000 YEARS AGO: TOOLS, GAMES, AND TOILET ARTICLES OF THE FIRST DYNASTY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN

EGYPT, BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.



FIG. 4.—BEFORE METAL DISPLACED FLINT: TWO TYPES OF KNIVES—NARROW, WITH THICK EDGE, FOR SCRAPING; WIDE AND THIN, FOR SLICING.



FIG. 5.—BURIED WITH THE DEAD AS A FOOD SUPPLY FOR THEM IN THE NEXT WORLD: MODEL GRANARIES OF MUD, FROM TOMBS NEAR ABYDOS.



FIG. 6.—AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART OF THE MODERN CEMETERY CHAPEL: A SMALL BRICK SHRINE, WITH PANELLED WALLS, NEAR THE ABYDOS TOMBS.



FIG. 7.—WITH THE SUN-GOD'S BOAT ON FLYING WINGS OVER THE KING'S NAME: AN IVORY COMB OF KING ZET—THE LARGEST ROYAL OBJECT FOUND.



FIG. 8.—MADE WHEN THE INVENTION OF METAL-WORK WAS REVOLUTIONISING EARLY CULTURE: COPPER KNIVES, NEEDLES, BOKERS, AND OTHER TOOLS.



FIG. 9.—THE CONDUCTOR'S BATON? AN IVORY WAND, WITH RAM'S-HEAD TOP, USED TO BEAT TIME IN DANCING.



FIG. 10.—CARVED WITH IMPRESSIONS: CYLINDRICAL.



DESIGNS FROM SEAL-SEALS OF EBONY.



FIG. 11.—RELICS OF UNKNOWN GAMES: PIECES CONSISTING OF RODS, PLAQUES, AND A HEMISPHERE OF IVORY.



FIG. 12.—PLACED IN TOMBS TO AMUSE THE DEAD IN THE OTHER 'WORLD': IVORY LIONS, WITH COPPER OBJECTS AND BALLS, USED IN GAMES.

THE objects here illustrated represent an unexpected addition to our knowledge of the period in the history of ancient Egypt known as the First Dynasty, which flourished about 7000 years ago. As Professor Flinders Petrie has recalled, the royal tombs at Abydos, in Upper Egypt, where the relics of this period were found, were finally cleared by him over twenty years ago, and it was thought that his labours had been exhaustive. Another excavator, however, has since chanced on further graves of that far-off age, about a mile away from the royal tombs, and accordingly the British School of Archaeology in Egypt began work last winter in the neighbourhood of some ancient strongholds known as the Coptio Deir and the Shuneh. Three great squares of graves, from 250 ft. to 400 ft. wide, were found, which had contained in all more

than 500 burials. Their date was indicated by the pottery found in them, as well as by metal-work and ivory carvings, which bore the names of Kings Zer, Zet, and Meneit, representing the third, fourth, and fifth reigns of the First Dynasty, from 5437 B.C. to 5363 B.C. in Egyptian reckoning. Among the ivory carvings were an ivory comb inscribed with the name of King Zet (here illustrated), and a draughtsman bearing the name of a Queen, Mer-neut. The figures of lions were used as pieces in some game. Some of them, wearing collars, were evidently meant to represent tame lionesses used as decoys in lion-hunting. There were also found hundreds of ivory arrow-points, and numerous copper tools in good condition. When the latter had been cleaned, royal names were seen to be engraved upon them in minute characters.

Londoners have an opportunity this month of examining, without being called upon to make any payment, a remarkably interesting collection of newly found relics of the earliest age of Egyptian culture, that of the First Dynasty, about seven thousand years ago. They were unearthed during the latest excavations carried out by the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, in a further system of burial grounds, discovered near the royal tombs at Abydos, in Upper Egypt. Some of the new "finds" were placed in the Cairo Museum, but the bulk of them has been brought to London, and will be on view at University College, Gower Street. The exhibition will be open to the public, free and without ticket, from July 3 to 29, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and on the

evenings of July 5, 15, and 25, from 7 to 9 p.m. We illustrate some of the most interesting discoveries above and on another page, where will be found an explanatory article by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, who has also supplied the photographs. His description of each can easily be traced by means of the reference numbers. Professor Petrie spent 41 years (1880 to 1921) in excavating in Egypt, with results recorded in his many well-known works, and has since held the Edwards Chair of Egyptology at University College, in the University of London. He founded the Egyptian Research Account, which grew into the British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.

ADVICE TO A DÉBUTANTE.

SO wiser counsels have prevailed: you have listened to the voice of your parents and of your old friend who has done nearly half-a-century's service to the theatre in many countries. Not that we have succeeded in persuading you to give up the stage altogether—why should you? You are graced by nature in many ways—in stature, countenance, *savoir-faire*; you have a voice that vibrates; and, what matters even more, you have temperament—that gift which is not quite definable, but which can be best described as the power to feel and to create feelings in others, be it joy or grief, passion or love.

But you decided, when close to the portals of the Paris Conservatoire—for which you became well equipped by the tuition of a great French actor who fortunately also possessed the instinct of a man of the world—to escape the lure of Piper Pan, and to prefer to the glamour of the stage in the Ville Lumière the more cloudy yet safer atmosphere of what the great Spanish author called the City of Fogs. Wise girl! You have perceived, despite your teens, guided by your mother, what may await a girl in the struggle for life on the French stage—be it the Conservatoire, with its motley throng of disciples from all climes and the thousand-and-one difficulties to be countered, or the real theatre, where many unseen forces are at

all three will be against you—most of all the sad but true fact that much talent is rusting by “resting,” because there are not enough theatres to employ both those who have already achieved and those who, in the ardour of the young generation, are knocking at the door. Again I must warn you—our theatre is a game of chance. Its inner recesses are wrapped in mystery; there is no organisation akin to a labour exchange, although I understand the Actors Association is working to that end. When *you* (and others) will hear of new productions and apply for an engagement, in ninety cases out of a hundred the reply will be, “All was cast some time ago.” So you will write many, many letters in vain; suffer many rebuffs in personal interviews, not always pleasant and often all too curt; you will many a day bend your head in despair and vain hope. But do not let this discourage you—I, the writer of these lines, tried seven years to get a footing as a London critic, and at last, when I got it, my salary was just enough to pay my fares to and from the theatre. If you can hold out materially and by strength of character you will arrive, provided you go the right way.

“Show me the sign-post,” you will say; and I reply, “Here it is.”

Go to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, where the tuition in all classes is in competent hands; where there is a theatre completely equipped; where you have a chance to let off steam in many characters of the easier and modern répertoires; where there are not only medals of reward, but at the end of the year a competition for a fixed engagement by a well-known manager. The Academy, young in years, has already proved itself a fruitful vine.

Next, continue studies under masters of your art—the Kate Rorkes, the Margaret Halstans, the Professor of French at the R.A.D.A., Mlle. Gachet. If you feel that your voice wants poisoning, go to Rosa Leo, she who has made of many a halting speaker a Demosthenes in Parliament.

Practise music and dancing; the one attunes the ear, the other lissoms the body—and grace of movement is the twin-sister of diction.

Study languages; don't be content with English and French. German, Spanish, Italian are essentials not only as literature, but as “tune-forks” for your voice and diction. Besides, they will render your mind cosmopolitan—you will feel at home where'er you go. You will escape from the “shop-talk” by becoming universally interesting.

Read! Read! Read! Read plays all the while; read them in English, in French—in whatever idiom you know, for, since our actors and our managers (alas!) only know what is going on in London (and sometimes, perhaps, in a boulevard theatre), you may further your career by informing those managers you know of what you have discovered in native manuscripts and foreign plays—and treasure trove may be yours in the shape of an engagement in return for a synopsis.

When you feel—and your teachers tell you—that you are ripe, then tackle every chance; offer your services to play-producing societies, charity matinées; never desist or say wearily, “It won't lead anywhere.” Remember Capus's play, “La Veine.” She, Dame Fortune, passes at every

door; it is our business to keep it ajar and to let her in. Again, don't shun provincial engagements, however small and beset with hardships. The provinces have done more for the actor than London has,

for the provinces are waiting and eager to discover talent. London wants it served up with clarions and tom-toms.

Last, but not least: go your own way. Be affable, be modest, be unceasingly ambitious without flaunting it in other people's faces; don't decry nor discount; accept your rivals' successes as a thing of merit—as a fluke, if you like, but not as a fact to excite your envy; on the contrary, it should spur you on to try and do likewise.

Finale: Let your motto be—“I am I, and I will arrive.” Follow Coué—say it at dawn and repeat it at night, and let work justify the word. Then sooner or later yours will be victory, and the radiant sun of appreciation will fill you with such joy of living as means “excelsior” beyond the thought of time and limitation.

By the way, what did you think of Lucien Guitry at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art? I saw you there; but, alas, in the gloom I could not catch your eye—could not see whether it shone in lustre and whether your cheeks were flushed with enthusiasm. “Work! Be severe on yourself!” Cultivate assiduously that beauteous, imaginary sense which means that when you tell things to fascinate others you should apply all the fantasy of the comedian's art.

“Work! Be severe on yourself! Belie the general wail of ‘Life's weary’ by jubilating, ‘Life's worth living,’ and what is worth doing is worth doing well.”

Golden words these, which you (and I) should enshrine and place right in front of us, so that we may never grow slack, or spend an idle day.



“SPANISH LOVERS,” AT THE KINGSWAY: ONE OF THE RIVALS—MR. IVOR NOVELLO AS JAVIER.

Photograph by Solar Services.



THE CAUSE OF A “KNIFE-TO-KNIFE” DUEL: MISS DORIS LLOYD AS MARIA DEL CARMEN, THE HEROINE OF “SPANISH LOVERS.”

The plot of “Spanish Lovers,” by Felio Y Codina, at the Kingsway Theatre, turns on the rivalry between Pencho and Javier for the hand of Maria. Pencho wounds Javier in a stabbing affray and has to fly from justice, whereupon Maria, who loves Pencho, is forced to betroth herself to Javier. The action is suspended for the betrothal festivities, in which Los Caritos, a troupe of dancers, appear, but finally Javier resigns Maria to Pencho.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

work to hamper the progress of one who is proud and pure. It was a tender task to initiate you, but you understood; and then came the *coup de grâce*. We told you that while, in London, foreign actors always find open-sesame with the public and the Press, in France, save de Max, no foreigner will find a footing at a leading theatre; that the leading tragédienne at the Français was taunted for and held back by her Belgian accent, and never was accepted at her full value; that an American actress tried and tried for years to force the gate, and when at length she got in, heard for her pains that the inflection of her voice remained alien and that—by voice of the leading critic—“We over here need not import talent, we have it at home.” Then, crestfallen, she gave it up: where Chauvin rules supreme it is useless to persist.

And now you come to London, and you will attack your career in grim earnest. Oh, don't think for a moment that it will be a bed of roses—that it will be an easy conquest! There are three powers to fight—money, protection, superabundance. And, since you aim at succeeding of your own accord, *par droit de conquête*,



AN INTERLUDE IN “SPANISH LOVERS,” AT THE KINGSWAY: ONE OF THE DANCERS (LOS CARITOS) AT THE BETROTHAL FESTIVITIES.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

FLOUNCES AND LONG SKIRTS; QUAKER COLLARS: THE LATEST FASHIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SEEBERGER AND M. ROL.



THE WHITE LACE CAPE—AND HOW TO WEAR IT.



STRIPES GOING ROUND THE FIGURE: A WAISTLESS DRESS.



THE ROLL AS A BELT AND A COLLAR: AN ORGANDIE MODEL.



THE SHORT CAPE AND LOW WAIST: A LACE-TRIMMED MODEL.



A FULL ANKLE-LENGTH SKIRT AND A QUAKER COLLAR: TWO NEW STYLES.



WORN WITH A BONNET: A "PURITAN" MODEL.



BLACK GLOVES AND A CRINOLINE: A STARTLING FASHION.



SHOWING THE DOLLY PARASOL: A "JEUNE FILLE" DRESS.



THE MAMMOTH BOW OF THE MOMENT: A DAINY ORGANDIE FROCK.

The fashions of to-day show signs of an attempt to win women from the narrow skirt and svelte silhouette. Not only are skirts growing longer every day, but they are becoming fuller. Whether women in general will adopt the latest styles remains to be seen, but on this page we give a selection of photographs which indicate the trend of the newest models. The Puritan or Quaker collar is a pretty and becoming mode, but when it is worn with sleeveless gowns looks by no means demure! Lace is still a prime favourite, and lends itself well to the cape draperies which are a feature of modern styles. Stripes are favoured, but, instead of being

worn perpendicularly, they have to go round the figure of the wearer. Belts are still low, and sometimes assume a padded, circular shape, which gives a quaint effect. Crinoline modes are appearing in some instances, and to heighten their effect must be worn with black gloves. Organdie is still the ideal material for young girls' dresses, and the side sash finished with a mammoth bow is in favour. Parasols are fantastic and take every form—even that of a doll with an elaborately dressed head of hair, and flounced skirts to form the business part of the sunshade which completes Mademoiselle's toilette.

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

THE great doings of the week of our much-loved Prince's return home were saddened and stained by a foul crime. It was one which cost the Empire probably its greatest scientific soldier, Ulster a champion patriot, and a brave, fine woman her all. Lady Wilson is Ulster born; her county is Donegal, and she is as keen a patriot and as devoted a loyalist as was her splendid husband. Married twenty-one years, they were real comrades with that comradeship based on mutual love and respect which make of wedded life so perfect a success. Two years ago at Cowes, when Sir Henry was elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and while he was Chief of the Imperial Staff, Lady Wilson had sailed round with him on his yacht *White Heather*—not the big racer, but a 40-ton auxiliary steamer—and looked for a holiday of ten short days. He was wired for, went to town and returned, was again wired for, and had no holiday at all. Lady Wilson was left alone, and said it was a great disappointment, but duty must be done. Last year at Cowes Sir Henry was swept off his yacht by the boom, in sea-boots and oilskins, and narrowly escaped drowning. This year he had bought another yacht, and had been for a cruise in her before he was murdered. In every thought, taste, and pursuit Lady Wilson and her husband were one. They had no children, and so were all the world to each other. It was, in fact, a kind of gentle joke with Lady Wilson's friends that "when Sir Henry was away she was only half there!" Her courage, her quiet dignity, her steady principles, and her great loyalty made her a fitting wife for a great soldier. All who know her feel with her deeply and sincerely, and know that she will now go her lonely way without complaint and with a steady purpose to forward the causes that Sir Henry had at heart whenever and wherever opportunity offers.

Newspapers and people we meet are always offering us advice about what we ought to eat and drink, how long we ought to sleep, and how much exercise we should take. The odd thing is that no two are agreed on these important subjects. I am inclined to think that advice is a very objectionable kind of vice, but I will say that a dietetic of real worth which we all neglect is raisins, which furnish a very much larger percentage of energising nutriment per pound than eggs, milk, meat, or fish, and, besides being food, furnish iron and valuable organic salts. Sun-Maid seedless raisins, in threepenny packets ready for eating, have "caught on." The use of these fine Californian table grapes, sun-dried and processed for ordinary cooking, is not yet fully understood. A booklet called "Recipes with Raisins" has been issued, and contains a number of recipes for the use of raisins. It will be sent free to any reader who sends a request for it by postcard to Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, Ltd., 59, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

Lady Horner scored a real success with the matinée which she was so largely instrumental in organising at the Queen's Theatre for the Westminster Maternity and Children's Welfare Centre, which stands in urgent need of funds for reconstruction and development. The living pictures were really beautiful, and the children in them marvellously steady and self-controlled as posers. The one which was most loudly

acclaimed and of which the spectators could not have enough was "The Prince Consort and Family." Miss Megan Lloyd George made a very dignified Queen Victoria; and the children were represented by Lady Patricia Moore, Kathleen Lady Drogheda's little girl, whom she was present to see in the picture; Miss Arabella Lann, Miss Wanda Holden, and Master John McLaren—a very youthful performer who stood with both arms outstretched and up in the quietest and most self-possessed way, albeit his years are but three. A still younger member of the group was a real but anonymous baby, which curled its little pink toes just to assure us all it was real and true, as the kiddies say. There were two little plays—one by Miss Sybil Thorndike, Miss Cicely Oates, and Mr. Lewis Casson, called "Progress." Clever it was, but morbid, and very trying to those who had losses in the war and to those who had been to Sir Henry Wilson's wonderful funeral and had already had their hearts

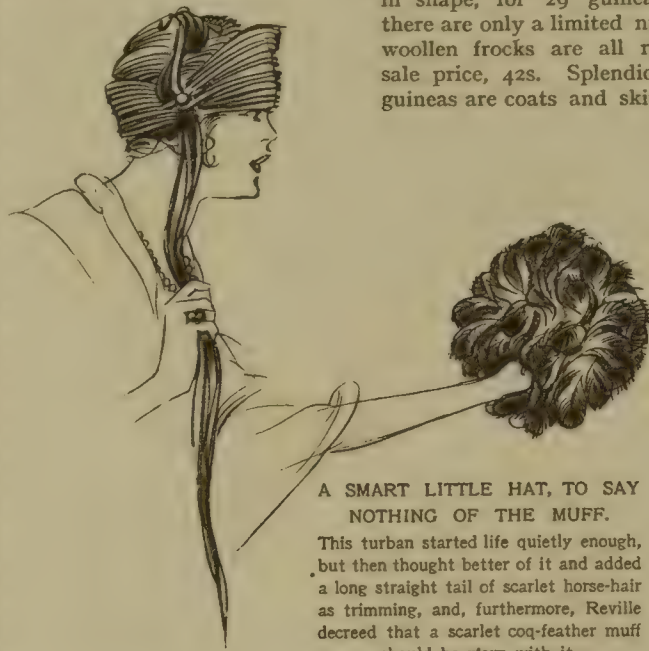
wrung. I ached to play a jolly rag-time to restore us all to our equilibrium; I believe the organisers did not know what the play was about. Lady Alexandra Curzon, Miss Edwina Ashley, and Mr. E. Dulac made a thing of beauty of a reproduction of a sixteenth-century miniature, "King Koshru and the Beautiful Shirin." Everybody who is anybody seemed to be in the theatre, and a substantial amount must have been secured. I did hear whispers of over a thousand!

Most of our sex are setting sale-ward with a fair wind and a full purse this week. We steer our course much more skilfully than we did, marking all our charts—in other words, catalogues—before we set forth, and investing with all due regard to obtaining the best of value. Robinson and Cleaver's July sale in Belfast is naturally being attended to, for the value and reliability of its Irish linen is well appreciated; and every order of 20s. is delivered carriage paid in the United Kingdom. Robinson and Cleaver's Irish linen is just that and the best in the world. "Irish Table Damask," "Household Linen," etc., are terms apt to be most misleading, the fabric proving to be entirely cotton. It is not possible to specify bargains in this sale, which goes on all through the month. A postcard of request for the catalogue to this noted Belfast house will secure one, and I am well assured that this catalogue will show bargains, for I have it before me.

The great house of Marshall and Snelgrove, as well known to Londoners as Big Ben's open countenance, is having a sale during this month which is of deep interest to us women, because at it we can secure the up-to-date, tasteful, and thoroughly reliable stock of this establishment, well known the world over for absolutely the best of everything for our wear, at most substantial reductions. Five hundred blouses, which sold freely for 49s. 6d., will be offered for 21s. 9d.; and fifteen hundred heavy fleecy woollen coats, which were 29s. 6d., will now be sold at 15s. 6d. These are but examples of the wholesale reductions made in things that we really can take pleasure in as being the best. Costumes offer a wonderful variety and splendid value.

I always think that Harvey and Nichols is a firm which combines all that is best of the old-world shop

with all that is best of the most up-to-date establishment, and is, therefore, a favourite house with all who feel that they like to turn out just right. Their sale, now in progress, will last until the end of the month. In it will be found seal cone coats with natural skunk collars, full and loose in shape, for 29 guineas. Of these there are only a limited number. Knitted woollen frocks are all reduced to one sale price, 42s. Splendid value for 7½ guineas are coats and skirts of the best



A SMART LITTLE HAT, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE MUFF.

This turban started life quietly enough, but then thought better of it and added a long straight tail of scarlet horse-hair as trimming, and, furthermore, Reville decreed that a scarlet cock-feather muff should be worn with it.

a sale catalogue will be sent post free.

The weather was not too kind to the garden fête at Ham House, but it was not too bad, and the chief interest to my mind was independent of the weather—I mean the tours of the house under the guidance of those who told lucidly its manifold interests since its first building early in the reign of Charles I. The pictures are superb; there is one of Charles I. by Van Dyck that is really beautiful, and makes one overlook everything of weakness attributed to the murdered monarch because of its pathetic sweetness. The furniture is chiefly Charles II., and is beautiful.



THE NEWEST THING IN WRAPS. Black Chantilly lace is combined with a kolinsky fur collar, a very happy alliance, and Reville is the creator.

Princess Mary's ball at the Albert Hall in aid of the Combined Appeal for London Hospitals was a great success. That it was Princess Mary's was a sufficient reason to make it so. The presence of the Queen and the Prince of Wales made of it a super-success. The Queen was immensely interested in the processions, especially in that of Queen Victoria's Coronation. In it the Dowager Countess of Airlie, a favourite member of her Majesty's Household, and her sister, Viscountess Hambleton, were organisers, and it was really fine—so much so that it was rumoured it might be repeated. The ball reminded one of the palmy days of costumes, for those worn were lovely—none more correct and picturesque than Lady Alexander's Empire one, worn with an eau-de-Nil wig. Other interesting processions were those organised by the Hon. Lady

Lawson Johnston, which represented the 1810 fashions; Lady Terrington's 1820 tableau; Lady Mond's 1830 fashions, and others. Lady Newnes's group (Queen Victoria's Ball of 1842) was also much admired. A. E. L.

Born 1820—Still going Strong!



HISTORICAL SPIRIT SERIES NO. 10.

"THE GEORGE," Colnbrook.

Another famous coaching Inn of the Bath Road. Original mention made of the Inn in 1066, but famous now as the resting place of Queen Elizabeth on her way from Woodstock to Hampton Court.

Johnnie Walker:

"I bow to the Good Queen Bess, Queen of the Golden Age."

Shade of Queen Elizabeth:

"Your age is also golden, JOHNNIE WALKER. Like me you are an historical spirit."

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

GIANT JELLY-FISH.

THERE seems to have been great excitement at Portsmouth a few days ago. And this over a giant jelly-fish, which had had the misfortune to get stranded at Old Portsmouth. It measured, we are told, "nearly two feet across," and weighed over 56 lb. The "oldest inhabitant," and "old sailors, with experience of all parts of the world," hustled down to the beach to examine it, and all were agreed that they had never seen one like it before! We can excuse the "oldest inhabitant," whose memory does not improve with age; but what shall we say of "the old sailors with experience of all parts of the world"—or, perhaps, we should say, of the sea? What can they have done with their eyes?

One can be fairly sure that this unfortunate jelly-fish was a specimen of *Rhizostoma pulmo*, a creature which, in common speech, is simply a "jelly-fish"; of which there are species innumerable. But this particular species belongs to the sub-order *Rhizostomata*, which contains some of the largest known of all the tribe of jelly-fishes. *Rhizostoma pulmo* is a widely distributed species; frequently found floating at the surface off the western coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and sometimes drifts up the English Channel into the North Sea in the autumn. The "umbrella," as the body of the creature is aptly called, measures some two feet across, while the "arms," which fuse together to form a mouth leading up a long, very narrow tube into the stomach, may measure somewhere about four feet long. Thus, then, this particular specimen was indeed of quite respectable size. But it was by no means a giant among its fellows; for near relations of *Rhizostoma* have been known to measure as much as four feet across and to weigh as much as ninety pounds!

However, *Rhizostoma pulmo* has more than the matter of mere size to recommend it. To begin with,

compared with some members of its tribe, it is of a very gentle disposition. This much is shown by the fact that it can be handled without risk of painful consequences—for some jelly-fish are capable of stinging the unwary with some severity. But more than this, little fishes know it well, and confidently seek

safety from the ravening wolves of the sea by clus-

seems to have constituted itself the guardian angel of young horse-mackerel. As many as a hundred at a time have been found thus "mothered." In the North Sea, another species—*Cyanea capillata*—takes charge in like manner of young whittings.

American children have the reputation of being very naughty—quite unjustly, no doubt—but it is certain that there are some American fishes which, when quite young, are not only very naughty, but very ungrateful. They—like their Old World cousins—seek safety beneath the American Medusa (*Dactylometra lactea*). Sometimes they are young her-

tings, sometimes young "butter-fish"; but, in either case, out of pure mischief perhaps, they will tear off pieces from the body of their protectress. Then she gets really cross—and promptly eats the offender, thus making the punishment fit the crime! *Rhizostoma pulmo* would never do such a thing as this—her mouth is so small that it would be impossible.

Rhizostoma has an interesting life-history. Turned out into the world at a very tender age, no more than a mere speck of ciliated protoplasm, it swims carelessly off to fend for itself. Presently it settles down to the serious work of "growing up." In the course of this period of probation it succeeds in turning off quite a number of other little jelly-fish! It happens this wise. The original little "speck" settles down and roots itself to the sea-floor. Then it grows outwards into a saucer-shaped body, along the rim of which presently appear numbers of little finger-like processes or tentacles, for the purpose of catching food. Beneath this first saucer appears, very soon, a second; then a third, a fourth, and so on. All have tentacles and feed vigorously, the captured food being digested for the benefit of the whole series. By and by the topmost saucer breaks off from the common stalk holding all the saucers together, turns upside down, and becomes forthwith—a "jelly-fish." All it has now to do is to grow big, and develop either eggs or sperm-cells according to its sex—for the sexes are separate. And thus the life-cycle of *Rhizostoma* is completed.—W. P. PYCRAFT.



COMMEMORATING THE AUTHOR OF THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER," THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM: THE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MEMORIAL—THE SCULPTURED BASE.

The monument to Francis Scott Key, dedicated by President Harding on June 14, stands at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, the scene of the memorable two-days' bombardment by a British fleet in September, 1814. Key was captured in the engagement, and while a prisoner of war he composed "The Star-Spangled Banner," which has become the American National Anthem. The bronze statue is the largest single-cast one in existence, being over 42 feet high.

Photographs by Topical.



WITH THE LARGEST SINGLE-CAST BRONZE STATUE IN THE WORLD: THE FINE MEMORIAL TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, DEDICATED BY PRESIDENT HARDING.

tering together beneath its ample "umbrella." While all is well, they hover round its edge, but on the slightest alarm they make for the "sub-umbrella"; and, if they are very frightened, they force their way into the body cavity itself! This gracious creature

turns upside down, and becomes forthwith—a "jelly-fish." All it has now to do is to grow big, and develop either eggs or sperm-cells according to its sex—for the sexes are separate. And thus the life-cycle of *Rhizostoma* is completed.—W. P. PYCRAFT.

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Some people are prejudiced against substitutes.

SOMETIMES they have reason on their side—but prejudice can be carried too far. Only the very stupid would refuse to furnish a room with good reproductions of beautiful old furniture. The beauty of design, the craftsmanship and the artistic effect are there just as in the originals. Only the cost—an important consideration nowadays—is different. So it is with *Ciro Pearls*—they reproduce to perfection the lustrous sheen and delicate texture, the weight and hardness of the Oriental original. In sheer beauty there is no difference.

Every *Ciro Pearl* goes through two phases. First, our chemists strain every nerve to make an exact copy of the Oriental. Second, our expert craftsmen take the utmost care in mounting, graduating and stringing. The pearl of great price is not handled with greater care or mounted with greater skill. We have hundreds of testimonials congratulating us on the result. But we prefer that you judge for yourself. If you come to our showrooms your own eyes will convince you, or if you cannot—avail yourself of:—

OUR UNIQUE OFFER.

On receipt of One Guinea we will send you a Necklace of *Ciro Pearls* 16 inches long, with clasp and case complete, or a ring, brooch, ear-rings, or any other *Ciro Pearl* jewel in hand-made gold settings. If, after comparing them with real or other artificial pearls, they are not found equal to the former, or superior to the latter, return them to us within fifteen days and we will refund your money. *Ciro Pearl* necklaces may also be obtained in any length required. We have a large staff of expert pearl stringers.

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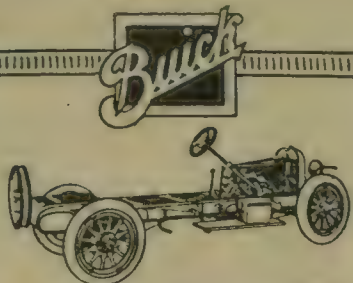
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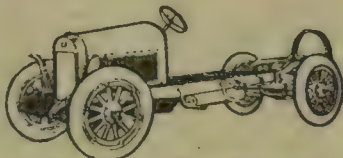
The small size of the illustrations shown in this announcement cannot possibly convey the quality of the cars—they must be seen for their full value to be appreciated. In addition to the cars illustrated there are many other models of which particulars can be obtained on application.

The name of your nearest dealer will be sent on application.

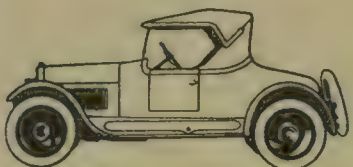
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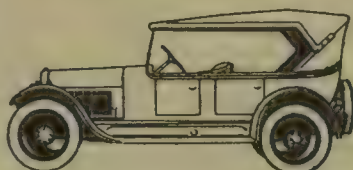
Buick 6-cylinder Short Chassis, £430



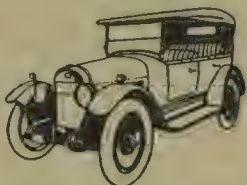
Buick 6-cylinder Long Chassis, £445



Buick 6-cylinder 2-seater, £540



Buick 6-cylinder 5-seater Standard, £550



Buick 6-cylinder De Luxe 5-seater, £600



Buick 6-cylinder Streamline, £600



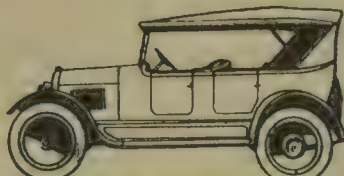
Buick 6-cylinder 7-seater Standard, £620



Buick 4-cylinder Chassis, £335



Buick 4-cylinder 2-seater, £415



Buick 4-cylinder 5-seater Standard, £425



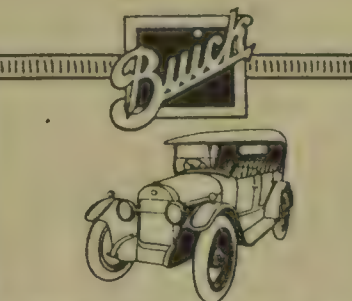
Buick 4-cylinder Coupe, £585



Buick 4-cylinder Saloon, £610



Buick 4-cylinder Allweather, £635



Buick 6-cylinder De Luxe 7-seater, £670



Buick 6-cylinder 4-seater Coupe, £820



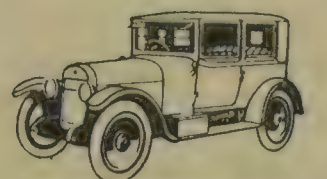
Buick 6-cylinder 5-seater Saloon, £850



Buick 6-cylinder 7-seater Saloon, £915



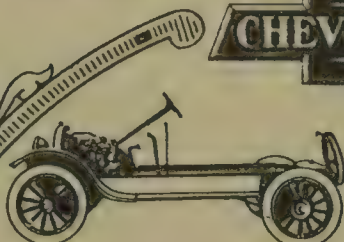
Buick 6-cylinder Arcadian Coupe



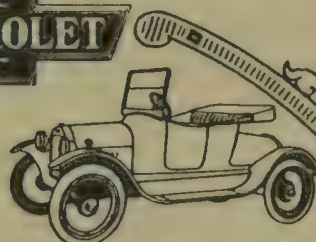
Buick 6-cylinder Allweather, £765



Buick 6-cylinder Landauette



Chevrolet De Luxe Chassis, £225



Chevrolet 2-seater, £245



Chevrolet 5-seater Standard, £250



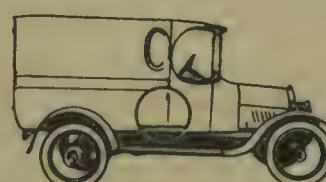
Chevrolet De Luxe, £280



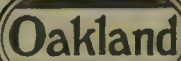
Chevrolet Coupe, £380



Chevrolet Saloon, £385



Chevrolet Van, £225



Oakland 5-seater, £475



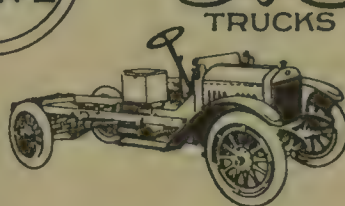
Oakland Coupe, £640



Oakland Saloon, £660



Oldsmobile 1-ton Chassis, £295



G.M.C. 1-ton Chassis, £395



Cadillac 7-passenger Touring, £1200



Cadillac 5-seater Coupe, £1520



Cadillac 7-seater Saloon, £1625

CHINESE CARVED RED LACQUER.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL E. F. STRANGE.
(See Page 59)

AMONG the many artistic handicrafts in which the Chinese have excelled, that of carved red lacquer occupies a unique position. It has been imitated, but never equalled, in Japan and nowhere

proceeding to a detailed examination of this remarkable example, it may be worth while to give a brief account of the art, which is by no means as well known as it deserves.

Lacquer, as used in China and Japan, is a purely vegetable substance, the product of a tree indigenous to China, the *Rhus Vernicifera*. The sap is extracted from this tree (the *ch'i shu* of the Chinese) by means of incisions in the bark, purified by straining through a hempen cloth, and, in the form of a viscid, evenly flowing liquid, is then ready for the lacquerer's use. On exposure to the air, it rapidly takes on an extreme hardness and is capable of receiving a brilliant translucent polish which, at its best, perhaps surpasses that of any other known substance with which it can be compared. It can be coloured, without losing its quality, by the addition of the necessary substances; and, when once set, will resist both heat and moisture. Its chief enemy is light, which, if too strong, destroys its brilliancy and gives it a dried-up, faded appearance. The basis of carved and, indeed, of almost all Chinese and Japanese lacquer is wood, worked to extreme smoothness of surface, very carefully fitted, and the joints luted with lacquer composition, hardened and polished. In the Victoria and Albert Museum, a fragment of Chinese carved lacquer is exhibited, cut to show a section. From this can be seen that the next process was the over-laying of the wood with linen or hempen cloth, then the application of a coat of lacquer composition, on which come various successive layers of true lacquer, forming the material at the disposal of the carver. To build up a thickness of lacquer sufficient for the work of the latter, a considerable number of these layers was necessary—

not less than ten in any piece of importance, and probably very many more in the example described here. As each of these layers needed three or four weeks to harden, and then had to be polished before any addition could be made, it will be realised that the preliminary processes only—before the carver could get to work—involved a period of months, or even years. I am told that a modern piece of Japanese carved red lacquer, lately presented to the Prince of Wales, took

between three and four years to make. The time that must have been required for the throne cannot be estimated.

In this slow and laborious way, then, the lacquer was built up—the whole depth, in its requisite order of colours, being completed before the carver began his share of the undertaking. And it is noteworthy that absolute equality of depth, as regards the layers of various colours, was essential. The fine red was obtained by grinding native cinnabar (*chu sha*) with raw lac; for yellow, sulphide of arsenic was used; for the greens, indigo was mixed with the latter in varying proportions. The carver, working with sharp knives and gravers, then cut inwards from the surface, working with absolute precision, so as to expose precisely the layer of colour—and no more—that was needed for his design. It will at once be seen how

(Continued overleaf.)



"TO THE MEN OF KENSINGTON": A WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED BY PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

The Kensington War Memorial, by St. Mary Abbot's Church, was unveiled on July 1. Addresses were given by the Mayor, Sir A. J. Rice-Oxley, and Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd.—[Photograph by Topical.]

else, and remains distinctly and characteristically Chinese—a supreme achievement of technical skill in the handling of a most difficult but attractive material, demanding not only the greatest manual dexterity on the part of the artist, but infinite patience and certainty of touch. An unusual opportunity is now afforded to the public of examining one of the masterpieces of the industry, the throne of the Emperor Ch'ien-Lung, at present exhibited in Messrs. Spink and Son's Oriental Galleries in King Street, St. James's, and illustrated in this number. Before



THE UNVEILING OF BRADFORD'S CENOTAPH: A WAR MEMORIAL ERECTED BY A SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION.

The Bradford Cenotaph was unveiled on July 1 by Colonel A. Cadie, ex-Lord Mayor of that city. It was erected from a fund raised by a shilling subscription, to which 48,000 shillings (£2400) were contributed.

Photograph by Topical.

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(Continued.)

necessary was the gradual building up of the lacquer. Were it applied more hurriedly and without each layer being given time to dry and harden, the inside texture would be uneven and the perfection of workmanship seen in all the best examples could never have been reached.

The use of lacquer as decoration in China is said to date back even to the 10th century B.C. Carved lacquer was certainly made during the reign of the Yuan dynasty (A.D. 1280-1368) and an authentic example of this period is preserved in the Daitokuji Temple at Kyoto. It was introduced into Japan during the reign of the Emperor Go-Tsuchimikado (A.D. 1465-1500) and has been made in that country ever since. But it was during the Ming and the succeeding dynasty that China perfected the art; and, while the Ming pieces display perhaps a finer and bolder design, it is especially to the Emperor Ch'ien Lung (A.D. 1736-1796) that we owe the final perfection of technique. The Emperor Kang Hsi had, in 1680, established a workshop for lacquerers in connection with the palace at Peking. Under Ch'ien Lung this seems to have been very fully employed. He was particularly partial to carved red lacquer; and the late Dr. Stephen Bushell records (in the Victoria and Albert Museum Handbook) that "he had all kinds of objects made for the palace during his reign; large screens with 12 folds, 8 feet high; spacious couches or divans, fitted with small tables; larger tables and chairs of formal outline for the reception hall. . . ." The two great vases in the Museum are almost certainly from this atelier; there seems no doubt whatever that the throne must have been one of its masterpieces.

This throne was purchased by a member of a foreign diplomatic service at the time of the Boxer Rebellion, and is one of a pair—the other being now in the possession of the President of the Chinese Republic. It is of quite unusual size—3 ft. 11 in. in height, 4 ft. 1½ in. in length, and 3 ft. in depth; and, with the exception of the seat and the inner portion of the base, the whole of the surface, back and front, is richly carved. The lacquer is mainly red, of an unusually fine quality, cut through to inner layers of light

or dark olive green, brown and yellow. The back of the seat is in three sections fitting into sockets; and the seat itself is supported by four massive legs, incurved in a manner suggesting the trunk of an elephant, and resting on a lobed base. The seat itself is of fine flat red lacquer with peony scrolls, peaches, bats and svastika in olive green and flat gold, within a border of black fret pattern.

It is difficult, and would be somewhat wearisome to the reader, to describe in detail the sumptuous

rebus is found in the design on the reverse of the Throne; the five bats (*fu*) suggesting the Five Blessings (*wu fu*), longevity, riches, peace, love of virtue, and a happy end. The pair of fish in the same composition represent conjugal felicity and fertility. They are placed beneath the Musical Stone, one of the Eight Precious Objects, a favourite subject with the workers of jade. Around the upper part of the seat is a gorgeous frieze of dragons pursuing the Sacred Jewel; while on the legs is a Taoist symbol of the mountain in the Isles of the Blessed. Attention should be given to the mere technical quality of the upper rims of the back. Here the craftsman has—very suitably—abandoned the sharp precision of his general style for a smoother, more plastic treatment, which retains its decorative quality without exposing sharply-cut details to the chance of breakage.

Chinese ornament has been a fertile source of design for European craftsmen for more than two centuries. Its possibilities have by no means been exhausted. And the question must now be faced as to whether so splendid an example, both of pattern and workmanship, is to be secured for our art workers; and, if so, who is going to have the honour of doing it.

The R.A.C. will control the vehicle enclosures at Goodwood Races (July 25-28), and has opened an office at 83, Pall Mall, for the advanced booking of numbered berths and accommodation in reserved enclosures. There are special enclosures for subscribers to Goodwood private stand exclusively, and an official enclosure. Numbered berths, available for the public, can be booked in the centre enclosure, whence occupants of cars can view the races. In addition, numbered berths for motor-cars, with no view of racing, can be secured in the post enclosure and in the west enclosure. There are also parking grounds for motor-cars and other vehicles to which admission is gained by payment at the gates on the days of racing. A special cycle and motor-cycle enclosure is provided. Advance bookings at the office will be closed on Saturday, July 22.



EARL HAIG AT HIS OLD SCHOOL: TAKING THE SALUTE OF THE CLIFTON COLLEGE O.T.C. AS THEY MARCHED THROUGH THE WAR MEMORIAL GATEWAY WHICH HE HAD OPENED.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig, on June 30, opened with a gold key the war memorial gateway at Clifton College, in memory of Old Cliftonians, of whom 3641 served in the war, and 578 lost their lives. Among other Old Boys present were Sir Henry Newbolt (who wrote the inscription), Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Herbert Warren, and the Speaker.—(Photograph by Photopress.)

decoration which forms the main feature of this splendid piece of furniture. Every item is symbolical. The fine panel, for instance, which decorates the centre of the back of the seat has for its chief feature the elephant bearing a vase of jewels—a rebus interpreted as meaning "Peace reigns in the North"—a pun hardly applicable, unhappily, at the moment. Another

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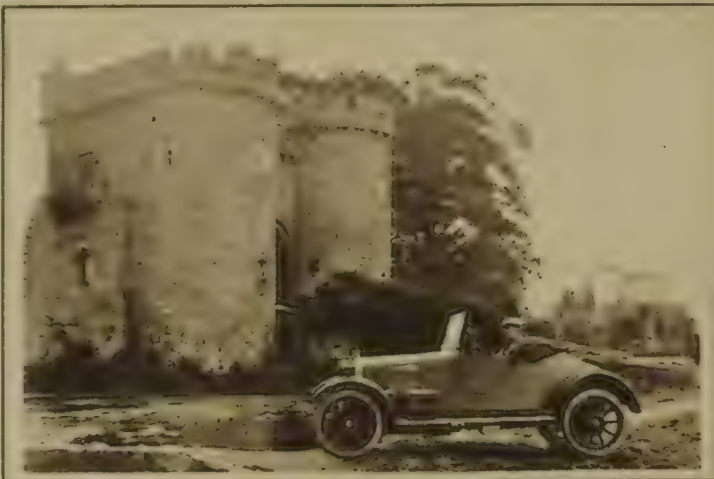
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

On Motor Fuels. There is a widespread opinion existing among motorists that there is little or no difference between the various brands of petrol sold. That is to say, the belief is held that the "No. 1" spirit of one firm is essentially no different from that of another in the matter of power output and the other qualities we expect from a fuel which is sold to us at a price which bears no proportion to its cost to the sellers. I am not disposed to enter into a discussion of the pros and cons of the claims that are advanced by the various companies concerned. All I know from personal experience on the road is that, no matter what particular brand may be poured into the tank of the car, provided it is mixed with my pet proportion of N.B.A. benzole, I am unable to differentiate between the car's performances on any of the brands of petrol concerned. I am careful to make this qualification about the mixture, and further to admit that it is a long while since I ran my car on unmixed petrol, because of an interesting experience I had the other day, when I went down to Shoreham to see certain tests of motor fuels carried out in the laboratory of Messrs. Ricardo and Co.

The primary object of these tests was to demonstrate to me that the spirit known as "Shell No. 1" does actually give a better performance than its

competitors. They were carried out in a very wonderful variable-compression engine, in which the compression ratio can be altered at will while the engine is running. I will not attempt to enter into a technical description of the why and wherefore of



WINNER OF THE GOLD MEDAL IN CLASS "B" OF THE SCOTTISH SIX DAYS' LIGHT CAR TRIALS: THE WOLSELEY "SEVEN."

the tests, the more so as the figures obtained and how they were arrived at are confidential matters on which I was asked to keep silence. It is sufficient to

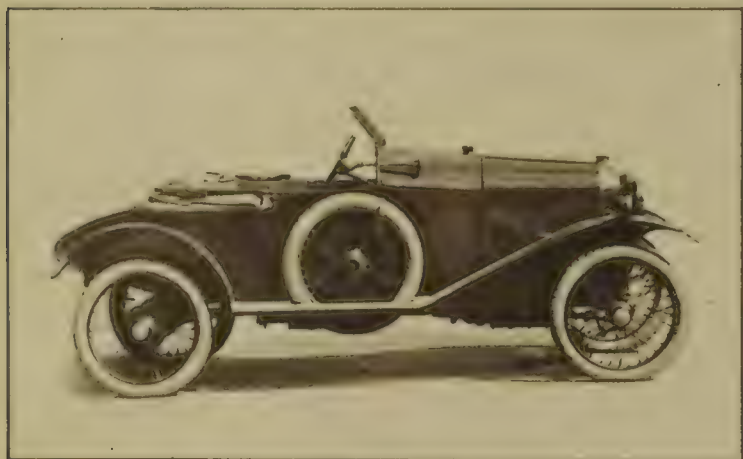
say that I am perfectly satisfied that the tests were genuine, and that the results were quite remarkable. They showed that the Shell spirit under test gave a full two horse-power more at the same revolution speed, and showed an economy figure varying from 18 per cent. to over 30 per cent in comparison with competitive spirits. The only thing that was missing was information as to the brands and grades of spirit described

as "competitive." I cannot help thinking that it would have been more satisfactory if these names had been disclosed—in confidence, of course—so that one could be the better able to assess the comparative value of the tests.

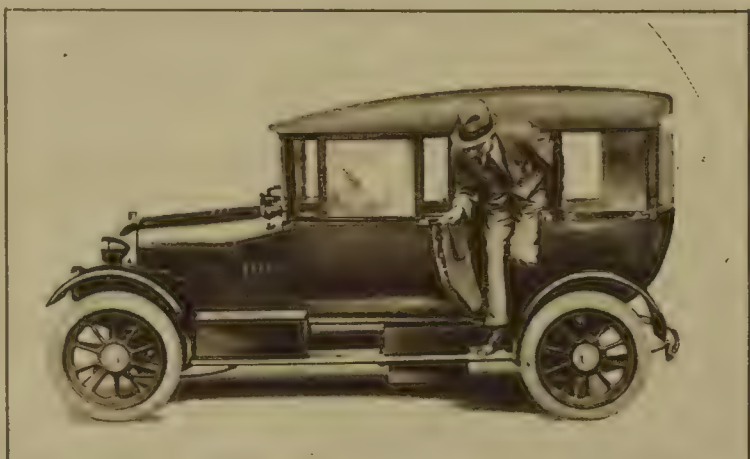
Why Engines "Pink."

Arising out of the tests I have been discussing, the subject of "pinking" in engines is one of considerable interest. The general idea about "pinking" is that it is the result of pre-ignition. This really is the case, but the root cause is not always appreciated. It is due to the fuel "breaking down" under heat and compression and detonating instead of burning with comparative slowness, as it should to arrive at the best results. Petrol alone—irrespective of brand—will begin to detonate at a lower compression than benzole. The latter, again, has a lower compression-detonation point, if I may so describe it, than alcohol. Hence, in engines that have a fairly high compression ratio, we find that a mixture of petrol and benzole postpones or altogether eliminates detonation and consequent loss of power, as when the engine is pulling hard on a hill with full ignition advance. When we come to engines with a very high compression ratio, like the Vauxhall Tourist Trophy engines, for example, even the benzole-petrol mixture is not enough to eliminate the detonation bogey, and so a mixture of petrol and a carefully determined quantity of alcohol

(Continued overleaf.)



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(Continued.)

It is this varying factor which, it seems, accounts for the test superiority of Shell spirit to which I have made reference. According to the vendors, spirit obtained from the Borneo wells contains an admixture of a constituent having all the characteristics of benzole. This Borneo spirit is mixed with the American petrol product, and so we get a spirit which partakes of the characteristics of the petrol-benzole mixture and undoubtedly gives a better power output than petrol alone.

Ruston-Hornsby. An attractive booklet entitled "One Hundred Years of Engineering" has just been issued by Messrs. C. B. Wardman and Co., Ltd., sole concessionaires for the Ruston-Hornsby car. It contains a brief historical sketch of the firm of Ruston-Hornsby, Ltd., which was established in 1815, and a detailed description of the car itself. Copies may be had on application to the concessionaires at 122, Great Portland Street, W.1.

The Armstrong-Siddeley Car. The R.A.C. has now issued a certificate relating to the trial of an 18-h.p. Armstrong-Siddeley car entered to demonstrate fuel, oil, and water consumption, tyre-wear and general reliability, and maximum speed on the track without alteration or adjustment. The trial took place from May 18 to June 14, covering a distance of 10,010½ miles, running day and night over the R.A.C. standard routes. The road portion of the trial was run at an average speed of 19.9 miles per hour, and the car was subsequently timed over the flying half-mile on Brooklands track and was found to have attained a speed of 56.18 miles per hour. The fuel-consumption averaged 24.64 miles per gallon (38.42 ton miles per gallon). The fuel was supplied by the entrants and consisted of a mixture of motor spirit and benzole. Oil consumed was six pints, equivalent to 13.347 m.p.g. The water replaced in the radiator in the course of the trial amounted to 1 oz. less than 1½ gallons. The mileage covered by the tyres varied between 9643½ and 10,010½. New tyres were fitted for the speed trial on Brooklands track. The average running weight of the car was 31.1 cwt. W. W.

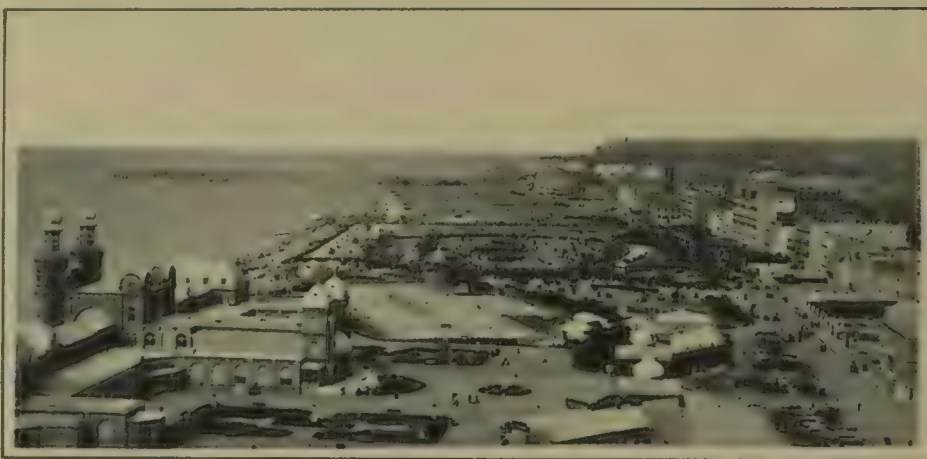
A NORMANDY HOLIDAY.

WHERE to go for the holidays is one of those questions that recur in most families as regularly as the years pass. There are some who are



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content to spend the annual rest-time at the same resort year after year; but most people prefer change,




DELIGHTFUL IN ITSELF, AND AN EXCELLENT CENTRE FOR EXPLORING NORMANDY: DIEPPE—THE SEA FRONT AS SEEN FROM CASTLE HILL.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

and hence the yearly question about where to go, and how. May it be suggested to those who are seeking an answer to that question that they might do a great deal worse than find it in Normandy, with Dieppe as a centre? There are few holiday resorts which possess the beauty and charm of the Normandy coast, and few, save the south and nearer east coast watering-places in England, that are as accessible to the Londoner and the resident in the Home Counties. Five hours after entering the train at Victoria or Charing Cross the traveller has arrived at Dieppe, by the most picturesque of the Continental routes, and withal the cheapest, as well as the shortest, between London and Paris. The Channel crossing will have been made under the most comfortable conditions, the magnificent turbine steamers which the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company have placed on this route having reduced the sea passage to a mere two-and-three-quarter hours. These services run both day and night, and on Sundays as well as on week-days, so that there is no lack of facilities.

If one desires to include a trip to Paris as a part of the holiday programme, there are express trains which run direct *via* Pontoise, or by way of Rouen and the Seine Valley; while there are ample railway facilities for reaching every part of the Norman departments. For those who simply want to explore Normandy, there is no better centre than Dieppe. As a matter of fact, there is no real need to leave Dieppe at all to secure the best out of the holiday time. There is excellent golf within a few minutes of the town. There is tennis for the younger and more energetic; and, for those who are not averse from wooing Dame Fortune at the tables, there is a most admirably managed Casino—the largest and best on the French coast.

As to where to stay in Dieppe, there is the Hotel Royal, which is owned and managed by the Gordon Hotels, Ltd. It is beautifully situated in the centre of the Plage, right on the edge of the sea, and with its admirable cuisine and excellent management it is an ideal place to stay at. Those who contemplate a holiday in Normandy cannot do better than apply to the Continental Traffic Agent, L.B. and S.C. Railway, Victoria Station, S.W.1.



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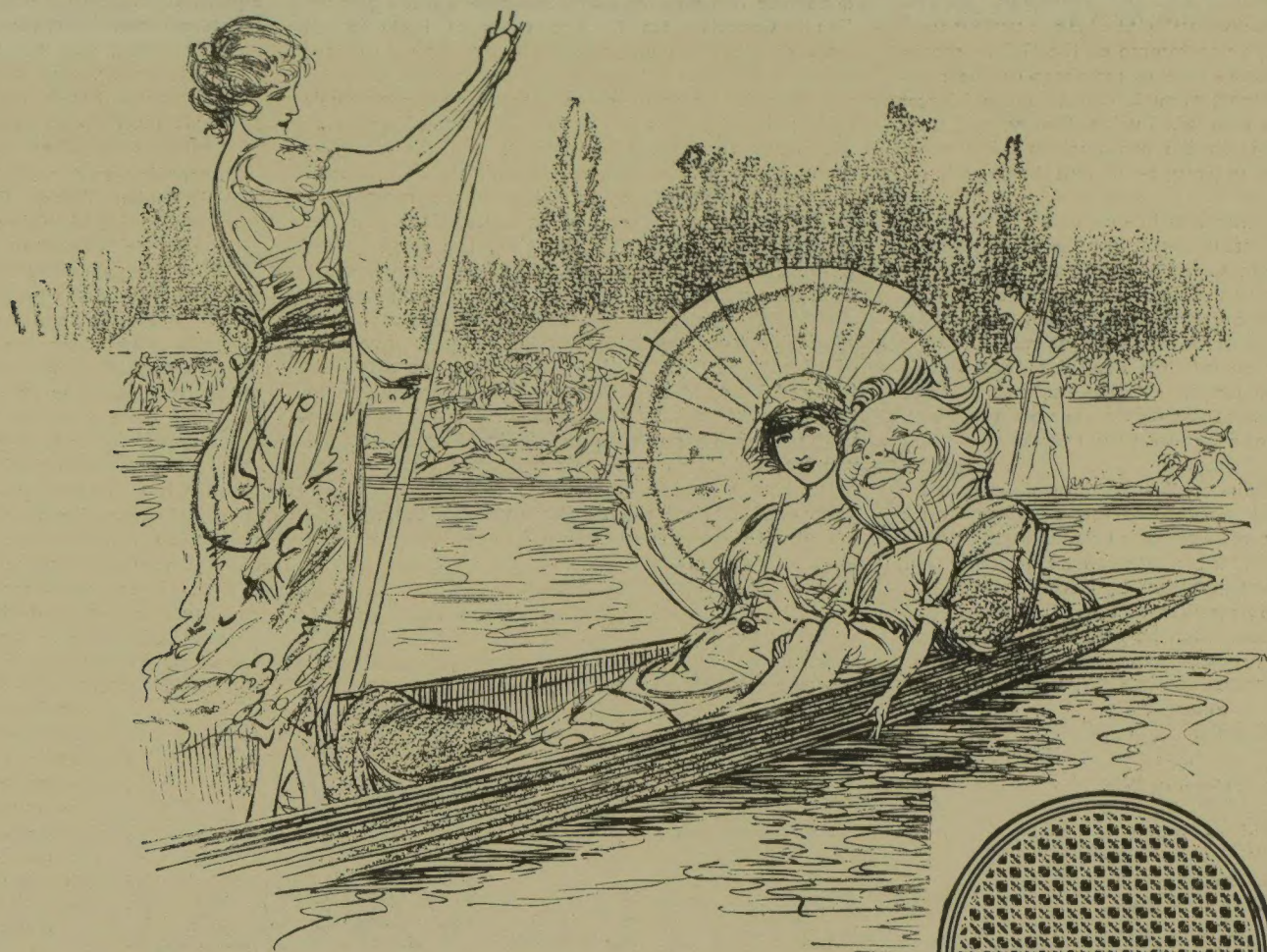
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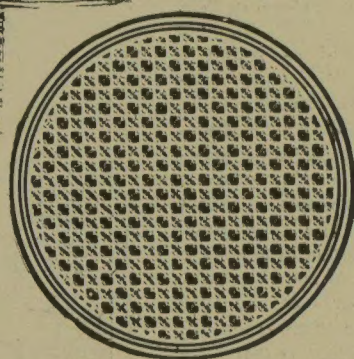
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE GUITRY SEASON AT THE PRINCE'S.

THE third week's programme of the Guitry season showed all three leading members of the combination to advantage, though certainly the biggest chances were given to M. Lucien Guitry. At first sight it looks as if in his son Sacha's adaptation, "Jacqueline," the veteran actor had been assigned the hackneyed conventional sort of rôle which has been presented *ad nauseam* in our theatres of late—that of the masterful, hectoring, brutal-tempered husband who imagines that the will-power which has made of him a success in his business can be applied as successfully with a woman in his home. To his disgust, this man learns one day that his wife has died in another man's arms, shot dead by that lover's indignant wife, and for the moment he has the air of your "strong" man of the playhouse making a clean sweep, as it were, of affection, pity, regret. Gradually his character is made more subtle and interesting. A sinister light, for instance, is thrown on it for him by a little milliner girl in whose company he has sought relief. A short stay with him has been enough for her; she wants to leave him; and when he questions her as to why it is, she at last lets him have the truth—he is frightening, he is repulsive. So that is it, you see him saying to himself. But, he goes on to argue, that

will explain more than calculating Suzette's desertion; it accounts also for Jacqueline's unfaithfulness. So the dead wife becomes for him "*ma pauvre petite Jacqueline*." Conceive his feelings when in his changed state of mind the woman who killed his wife comes to see him, takes for granted his satisfaction over her death, and virtually offers herself in Jacqueline's place; he strangles her in a paroxysm of wrath at the insult to his wife's memory. All through this scene, as also at the close of Berton's earlier talk with Suzette, the actor's eyes and face are most marvellously eloquent; even when he is silent you can trace the progress of his thoughts, the surge of his feelings. Here is poignant emotion, really great acting, to which Mlle. Yvonne Printemps' neat little sketch of Suzette in a comedy vein serves as an admirable foil. Sacha Guitry has no part save that of adapter in "Jacqueline," but the grim play was followed by what is virtually a monologue for him in the telephone act of "Faisons un Rêve," which he has made into a one-act piece, "Un Monsieur Attend une Dame." This is a most delightful piece of fun, as well as a vehicle for Sacha's virtuosity, and the younger Guitry's facial display over the torments of a Paris telephone is as perfect in a different way as his father's impressive miming.

Fastest time of the day was recorded by the six-cylinder Straker-Squire at the Caerphilly Hill

Climb, near Cardiff, lately, the ascent being made in 1 min. 9.3-5 sec. The surface was in a wretched condition owing to the rain. The car was driven by Mr. Kensington Moir, who, it may be recalled, achieved some very remarkable speeds with the Straker-Squire "six" last year. His appearance at the wheel of the Straker in the South Wales Club event created considerable interest.

According to the *Motor Ship*, the North British Diesel Engine Works, Glasgow, have completed a prolonged series of trials of a remarkable new type of oil-engine for installation in motor-ships, which, it is claimed, has only half the weight and occupies approximately half the space of the normal four-cycle Diesel motor. The design differs from all existing types, and possesses the extremely novel feature of sliding cylinders. With an engine of this class, each stroke is a working stroke, which accounts for the fact that for a given power, the size and weight are considerably lower than when the single-acting two-cycle or four-cycle principle is employed. An engine of 2000 h.p. is now being built for installation in a ship, and, according to the article dealing with this interesting development, such an engine occupies exactly the same space as a reciprocating steam-engine. It can therefore replace the steam plant in existing steamers, and the entire boiler space would be rendered available for cargo-carrying.

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Announcement is made of the new

23-60 h.p. VAUXHALL

with OVERHEAD VALVES and LANCHESTER HARMONIC BALANCER

TO the big-car user this is a new star in the firmament, of the first magnitude.

Power Range

An unusually high output at low engine speeds gives the car a quick get-away and very rapid acceleration, without recourse to undergearing. A maximum exceeding sixty horse-power is developed, from an engine of four cylinders, 95 mm. by 140 mm.

Perfect Engine Balance

The engine is placed beyond comparison with ordinary four-cylindere engines, because it is fitted with the Lanchester harmonic balancer. Engine vibration and body drumming are eliminated. It runs like the finest 'six.' It is the only perfectly-balanced four-cylindere engine in the world.

Carburation Efficiency

A feature of great interest in its relation to the problem of petrol deterioration is the carburation system. It provides for quick warming-up, so that even in cold weather the car can be driven immediately the engine is started, and for temperature regulation by means of a thermostat.

Economy and Value

The car shows a low petrol consumption for its size—about 20 m.p.g. for average work. Its quality for price gives it a place among big cars that cannot easily be challenged.

Finest Four-cylindere Motor-car

The perfecting of the four-cylindere car has been carried on for nineteen years by the Vauxhall Company. The road performance of the 23-60 h.p. Vauxhall surpasses the highest achievement hitherto possible for the type, marking it as the finest four-cylindere motor-car ever produced, and one of the great cars of the world.

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with full equipment

Chassis guaranteed for three years. Wheelbase, 10 ft. 10 ins.; note the ample body space, 8 ft. 8 ins. Complete car prices: Kingston open car to seat 5, £1,150; landaulette, £1,375; all- weathers cabriolet, £1,310; chauffeur-type cabriolet, £1,325; limousine, £1,400.

Full particulars on application. Orders should be registered without delay to secure early delivery

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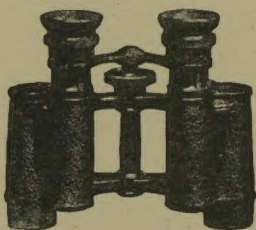
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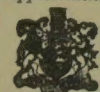
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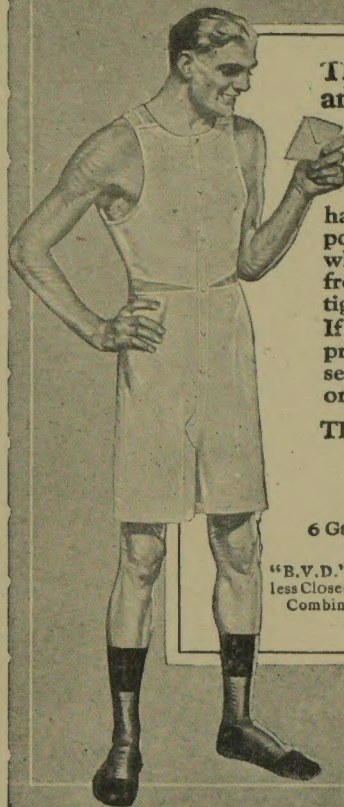
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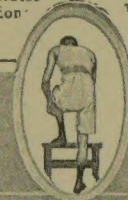
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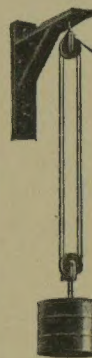
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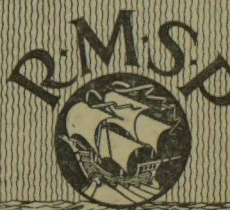
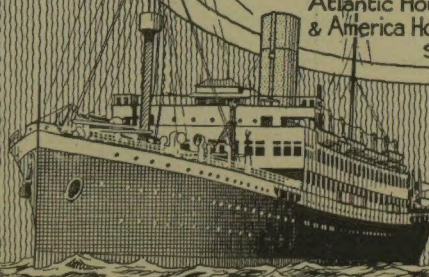


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Each of these extraordinarily generous Gifts will contain the following, sufficient for one week's trial of this Wonderful Hair Culture Method:—

1. A Bottle of "Harlene" for the Hair, acknowledged and used throughout the world as the most stimulating and beautifying tonic-food for the Hair.
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3. A Bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is inclined to be "dry."

4. A copy of the new edition of the secret "Hair-Drill" Manual of Instructions, which gives you the secrets of "Hair-Health" and Beauty as revealed by the world's leading authority on the hair.

All persons who are in any way troubled with their hair should send for their **FREE Gift NOW** and commence at once to grow a head of Beautiful and Healthy Hair

**"HARLENE" FOR
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Every man desires to preserve a fresh, smart, crisp appearance, and in this respect the care of the hair is essential. As already stated, the Free Gift Offer made in this announcement is open to every man, and they will find this two-minutes-a-day "Harlene Hair-Drill" a delightfully pleasant and beneficial toilet exercise.

**DO NOT DELAY A
MOMENT LONGER.**

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Your Hair, after a course of "Harlene Hair-Drill," will be so Healthy and Beautiful that it will absolutely amaze you and your friends, so much will it enhance your personal appearance.

Send the Coupon TO-DAY for your FREE Gift, which will grow for you a head of that Lovely Hair which is the most distinctive feature of a really beautiful woman. Don't wait a moment longer, but send NOW.

your own door, no matter where you may reside.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain further supplies of "Harlene" at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. per bottle; "Uzon" Brilliantine, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle; "Cremex" Shampoo Powders 1s. 6d. per box of seven Shampoos (single packets, 3d. each); and "Astol" at 3s. and 5s. per bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world.

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If your hair is Grey, Faded, or quickly losing its Colour, you should try at once the wonderful new liquid compound "Astol," a remarkable discovery which gives back to grey hair new life and colour in a quick and natural manner. You can try "Astol" free of charge by enclosing an extra 2d. stamp for postage and packing of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" parcel—i.e., 6d. stamps in all—when in addition to the splendid Four-Fold Gift described in this announcement, a trial bottle of "Astol" will also be included absolutely free of charge.

FREE GIFT COUPON

Detach and post to
EDWARDS' HARLENE Ltd.,
20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit St.,
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Dear Sirs,—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Four-fold Hair-growing Outfit as described. I enclose 4d. in stamps for postage and packing to my address.

NOTE TO READERS.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it and post as directed above. Mark envelope 'Sample Dept.'

N.B.—If your Hair is GREY, enclose 2d. stamp—6d. in all—and a Free Bottle of "Astol" for Grey Hair will be sent you.

[“Illustrated London News,” 8/7/22.]

